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THUR KEMELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

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Yadlin will be represented by Shimon Toussia-Cohen, one of Israel's top criminal lawyers, in today's hearings. Toussia-Cohen could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Arab League
force to be
established
in 48 hours



BEIRUT. — Arab League officials and representatives of President Elias Sarkis are drafting a plan to deploy a strengthened peace-keeping force in Lebanon within 48 hours, League mediator Dr. Hassan Sabri al-Kholi said yesterday. "Everyone wants peace," Dr. Kholi said. "The important thing is to be firm."

The peace plan drafted in Riyadh calls for a peacekeeping force of 30,000 men under the personal command of President Sarkis, but Dr. Kholi said it was obvious that a force of this size "would not be on hand quickly."

The next phases in the peace plan include the reopening of the Beirut-Lamascus highway, which runs across several front lines in the area southeast of Beirut, and of Beirut airport which is in leftist-held territory but sits under the guns of nearby rightist artillery positions.

With a 12-day-old cease-fire still generally holding throughout Lebanon, deployment of a larger and tougher peacekeeping force has become bogged down in negotiations with the private armies of Lebanon's warring factions. President Sarkis, according to Dr. Kholi, has decided to stop negotiations and start acting.

Dr. Kholi said the deployment would proceed by stages, but the plan was to establish strong peacekeeping contingents throughout Lebanon, except for the extreme southern area along the Israeli border.

Dr. Kholi said President Sarkis has approved the participation of six countries in Lebanon's peacekeeping force: Syria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Libya, North Yemen and South Yemen.

While the envoy did not say what new troops would be arriving soon, observers believed that most of them would be drawn from the 20,000-strong Syrian army force which controls about 60 per cent of Lebanon.

Huge forest
fire raging



Jerusalem Post Reporter

NEVE ILAN. — A gigantic forest fire whipped by gale-like winds, was raging virtually uncontrolled at midnight, near the Jerusalem highway, between Neve Ilan and Sha'ar HaGai. The fire was reported by settlers at Neve Ilan around 9 p.m. and fire brigades from Beit Shemesh and JNF rangers were battling the blaze, assisted by local residents. The flames were visible for miles around.

Zim strike ends but
discipline issue stands



By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The crippling five-day strike of 17 Zim freighters in Israeli ports by the ratings seamen's union ended at noon yesterday. The union council unanimously agreed to stop the strike on the basis of a compromise proposal, which had been accepted by the Zim board of directors at midnight on Sunday. The m.s. Gallia, which sparked the strike is however remaining tied up in Bremen, pending an investigation of the troubles on board.

Within an hour, the first ship, the m.s. Narvis sailed from Haifa port for Europe, with the cargo she had loaded before the strike broke out on Wednesday. The m.s. Zim, which was in the port, was found in good shape by the Citrus Marketing Board, whose experts examined them when the strike ended.

But though there was general relief that the costly strike was ended, there were no champagne toasts. Rather there was a grim assessment that the problems of discipline, law, order and moderation in the merchant marine had not been solved. Thus, in the words of Zim general manager Yehuda Rotem, "One battle is over, but the fight for reestablishing proper labour relations in the fleet is only starting."

In fact, the possibility of a new

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The suspects are reported to have belonged to five separate cells — four of them in the Jalazun refugee camp five km. north of Ramallah and one at Danna's village just outside Tulkarm.

They are suspected of arson against an Arab bus and a truck that took Arab workers to jobs inside the Green Line. But most of the offences relate to agitation, organizing riots and disturbing the peace. Two of the cells belonged to the Iraqi "Arab Liberation Front" and the rest were connected to George Habash's PFLP. Naif Hawatme's Popular Front and the Fatah.

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The last major "hot pursuit" operation by Rhodesian forces was on August 8 when the Salisbury Government reported killing 300 black Rhodesian nationalists, 30 Mozambican troops and 10 civilians at a camp inside Mozambique. The UN said the raid killed 675 civilians and injured hundreds more at a camp for Rhodesian refugees.

The Mozambican news agency reported the Rhodesians used "tanks, cannon, mortars, infantry, fighter-bombers and cavalry" in thrusts on the provinces of Gaza and Tete, which border on Rhodesia and South Africa.

In Geneva, Britain was under intense pressure yesterday, and called black and white leaders at the Rhodesian settlement talks to discuss fixing a target date for independence. "I hope that the meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon," Ambassador Ivor Richard, British chairman of the five-day-old conference, told journalists.

Richard had been pressed by each of the four nationalist delegation leaders to set a 1977 target date for Rhodesian statehood — and so clear the way for blacks to form a legal, provisional government.

The Rhodesian Premier Smith then was asked to call on Richard. He emerged from a 90-minute private session looking testy. Earlier, the Rhodesian leader had let it be known he means to fly home tomorrow because he said he was tired of "twiddling his thumbs" in Geneva and had important work awaiting him in Salisbury, his capital. (Reuter, AP)

Li Hsien-nien, Chinese Premier



Li Hsien-nien, chairman of the 1946-49 civil war, was named in wall posters as China's new Premier.

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in learns of prayers, penitents



ministry. The pair and their entourage of aides, reporters and photographers caused a hubbub as they entered the waiting room of the decrepit Jerusalem religious court in Jaffa Road. But their presence had little effect on a quarrelling married couple appearing before three rabbinical judges in the divorce court. Attentive but embarrassed, Rabin and Raphael watched as cameras rolled and the couple hurled insults at one another.

Meeting with some of the judges in a cell-like room nearby, Rabin was praised for making the first visit to a rabbinical court by a Prime Minister. Giving out statistics, one, *doyan* said there were 3,500 divorces granted in the country last year, compared to 27,000 marriages.

At the Yeshivat Hakotel in the Old City, established shortly after the liberation in 1967, Rabin and Raphael popped into a Talmud lesson and asked what the boys were learn-

ing. The Premier urged one student, a newcomer from South Africa, to encourage his parents to follow in his footsteps.

Donning blue construction worker's helmets, the Premier and the minister heard a prayer and a lesson in archaeology in the narrow, dimly lit extension of the Western Wall beyond Wilson's Arch. Emerging into the men's section of the plaza, Rabin was greeted by Bar Mitzva celebrants and other worshippers.

A former drug addict and jailbird from the Hatikva quarter of Tel Aviv who turned Talmud student at Yeshiva Or Sameah in the capital's Shmuel Hanavi quarter, introduced Rabin to the world of the *beit teshuva* (penitent). In another conversation, with Larry Babbitt, once a career officer in the U.S. army who stumbled on the yeshiva when he stepped down from the wrong bus, Rabin heard a Jew's searching for values and faith.

Rabbi Mordechai Aron, teacher (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

40 suspects
held in Samaria



Security forces have arrested 40 suspected members of terrorist cells in the Ramallah and Tulkarm areas over the past several weeks, the army spokesman reported yesterday.

The suspects are reported to have belonged to five separate cells — four of them in the Jalazun refugee camp five km. north of Ramallah and one at Danna's village just outside Tulkarm.

They are suspected of arson against an Arab bus and a truck that took Arab workers to jobs inside the Green Line. But most of the offences relate to agitation, organizing riots and disturbing the peace. Two of the cells belonged to the Iraqi "Arab Liberation Front" and the rest were connected to George Habash's PFLP. Naif Hawatme's Popular Front and the Fatah.

Equatorial Guinea
president slain in coup



MADRID. — The President of the tiny West African state of Equatorial Guinea, Francisco Macias Nguema, was killed in a military coup on Saturday, Madrid newspapers reported yesterday. They based themselves on "unverified rumours" from the former Spanish colony.

Albany Travel



Welcomes
the participants in the
J.I.A. Leadership
Conference in Jerusalem
and is proud to have been associated
with arrangements for this mission
in the United Kingdom and Israel.

Ford, Carter struggle
for additional votes



WASHINGTON. — Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, locked in a photo-finish moment when they enter the polling booth, draw the curtains and pull the lever on a voting machine. The fate of the two vice-presidential candidates, Democrat Walter Mondale of Minnesota and Republican Robert Dole of Kansas, hinges on what happens in the presidential race.

Ford, 63-year-old Republican and the first appointed President in the country's history, was making a final swing in the critical important state of Ohio and in his home state of Michigan, where his support was believed to be soft.

He was euphoric at shedding his image as an underdog after virtually erasing the 33-point lead which Carter held in August and making the most striking comeback in the history of U.S. presidential politics. He claimed he would secure the surprise victory of the century, as startling as President Truman's triumph against Republican Thomas Dewey in 1948.

No accord
on subsidies



The Alignment decision-making committee meeting late last night broke up after the Histadrut representative refused to discuss the slash in subsidies so long as the Histadrut and the Government do not reach a long-term agreement for each commodity.

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz presented the Government proposal to increase prices of the basic goods by 40 per cent. Histadrut secretary-general Yeruham Meshel said that he welcomed the Government's decision to reach a long-term agreement, but insisted that as long as it is not finalized there will not be an accord on the proposed slash.

Meshel said that negotiations between the Histadrut and the Government will be resumed today. He added that the Government will need the approval of the Histadrut Central Committee. This may delay the increase of the subsidised commodities at least till the weekend.

The Jerusalem Post learned late last night that the Government was willing to compromise on a more moderate cut which would increase the prices of the basic goods by about 25 per cent.

K, Dinitz confer on
anti-Israel assault



By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WASHINGTON. — Israel Ambassador Simcha Dinitz yesterday asked the U.S. to support Israel during what is feared will be a major new anti-Israel offensive at the UN over the next two weeks.

Dinitz made the request during a one-hour meeting with Secretary of State Kissinger at the State Department. Much of the session was devoted to expected anti-Israel actions at the UN. They also exchanged views on the current situation in Lebanon.

Dinitz is scheduled to return to Israel later this week for consultations in Jerusalem. But political observers would not be surprised if the Ambassador was asked once again to postpone the visit should anti-Israel developments at the UN portend ill for Israel. Dinitz was originally due to return to Israel in mid-September, but postponed that visit because of the then oil-drilling dispute in the Suez Gulf.

Dinitz protested to Kissinger about Egypt's increasing anti-Israel stand at the world body — a trend that Israel considers to be contrary to the Sinai II accord.

The sources said Kissinger argued that the Egyptians were probably seeking to win propaganda points in the Arab world, and thought that a new anti-Israel offensive, led by Egypt, would improve their standing among fellow Arabs. The Egyptians are said to be attempting to counter the Syrian victory at the Riyadh and Cairo summit conferences, which legitimized Syria's presence in Lebanon.

In addition to the Hebron issue, the UN is also expected to take up two other anti-Israel matters: the Committee on Palestine will bring forward its report to the General Assembly and the Committee on Apartheid will probably seek to condemn Israel's relationship with South Africa.

While Kissinger was said to have been sympathetic to Israel's position at the UN, he could not provide a firm commitment of unqualified support because no specific resolutions had yet been drafted. He did say that the U.S. would work to prevent the introduction of such resolutions.

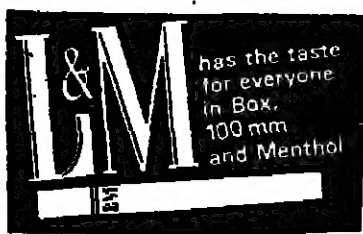
Regarding the situation in Lebanon, the U.S. and Israel are said to be in agreement that Syria has not permitted Palestinian terrorists (Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Rhodesians strike at Mozambique,
heavy fighting said going on



Rhodesia. — Rhodesian troops who had struck across the border.

On



THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair, warm and dry.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Max
Jerusalem	32	32	34
Golan	12-22	12-22	24
Nahariya	14	15-25	30
Safed	12	12-19	21
Haifa Port	16	18-28	30
Tiberias	18	14-30	32
Nazareth	11	14-25	26
Afula	15	12-28	28
Shomron	10	14-23	24
Tel Aviv	16	16-29	30
B-G Airport	12	19-30	31
Jericho	40	13-33	34
Gaza	14	17-30	31
BeerSheva	16	18-28	29
Kilat	8	19-32	33
Tiran Straits	9	21-32	33

Social and Personal

President Katzir inaugurated Safety Month yesterday in a ceremony at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem. Among those present were Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi and the heads of the National Council for the Prevention of Road Accidents.

The Australian Ambassador and Mrs. R.J. Smith last night gave a reception for the Australian and Israeli soccer teams at their Herzliya residence.

The Spanish Consul-General, Prince Santiago de Churruarín y Plaza, paid a call yesterday on the Jerusalem District Representative before ending his tour of duty.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Arye (Lova) Eliaz, from Paris, where he and other members of the Committee for Israeli-Palestinian Peace reportedly met with Palestinian representatives.

Dr. Alfred Weber, a member of the Swiss legislature and head of the Swiss-Israel Friendship Society, on his first visit to Israel, as a guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Reuben Mayan, member of the editorial staff of "Al Hanisharim" from Paris, where he attended an international seminar on Zionism.

Armand Kaplan, head of the political department of the World Jewish Congress, and a 100-strong delegation of French Jewish leaders, for an eight-day "solidarity seminar."

DEPARTURES

Conductor Gary Bertini, artistic adviser to the Israel Festival, for conducting engagements in London and Berlin (via El Al).

On-Haim Shadmi, former director of Bank Leumi's Ramat Gan branch, to South Africa, where he will manage the bank's new Johannesburg branch (via El Al).

The Jerusalem Post drama critic Mendel Kohnan, for the U.S. on a four-week university lecture tour.

Art scarce in bank's day for women artists

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Women artists and artisans from as far away as Kiryat Shmona came to Bank Leumi's "Ladies' Day" here yesterday although the event turned out to consist of 40 minutes of speeches, light refreshments and a tour of the bank.

"Ladies' Day" is devoted each year to a different segment of the female population — girl soldiers, brides, and, this year, artists and artisans. Asked why a women's day is needed at all, bank director-general Ernst Japhet defended the idea by saying "banks all over the world do it."

Of course women can use all banking services that are open to men, he said; but the fact is they do not always want to do so.

Ruth Allony, who heads the bank's women's advice bureau (which is on the 20th floor of the Shalom Tower here), said not every woman is willing to discuss her financial problems with the male clerk or officer at her local bank branch. "Some women only want to talk to another woman, and behind closed doors. The fact is that many women choose to come to our bureau, which is a sufficient answer to the question of why we run one."

The guest speaker at the reception was BatSheva de Rothschild.

Many of the women, all of whom work in some aspect of arts or crafts, seemed disappointed. "We did want to have an art exhibit and some more festivities," Japhet said, "but we simply don't have the room here. We did want the women to come to the bank and not somewhere else."

BETHLEHEM MAYOR Elias Freij yesterday dedicated an international telex service in his city. The first message was sent by the Mayor to the Military Governor of Judea and Samaria.

Our dear mother, sister, grandmother
LEA SEREN (Saranga)
was laid to rest on October 31, 1978, in Holon cemetery.
The Family

The members of the Government offer sympathy to
Mr. AHARON UZAN
Minister of Agriculture
on the death of his

FATHER

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of

MAX ABRAHAM

The funeral will be held today, Tuesday, November 2, in Haifa. For the exact time, please call Tel. 04-81649, 04-83264.

The Bereaved Family

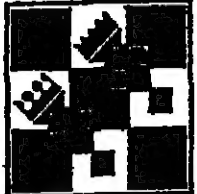
Loss to Dutch drops Israel men to 5th place in Chess Olympics

By ELIAHU SHAHAF

Jerusalem Post Chess Correspondent

HAIFA. — Israel went down 1-3 to the strong Dutch team yesterday in the seventh round of the Chess Olympics men's event here.

On the top board Vladimir Liberzon fell into a prepared variation of the Sicilian defence, well known to the Dutch master but apparently less familiar to



Liberzon; it took Timman only 26 moves to down his opponent.

Yair Kraidman on the second board drew with Jan Donner. Shimon Kagan lost to Listerik on the third board, and Natan Birnbaum drew with F. Kuiper on the fourth board.

Israel's women's team was more lucky, defeating West Germany 2-1 in the first round of the finals. Alla Kushnir beat A. Leikmann, Lubna Kristol beat H. Weichert, and Olga Podrazanskaya lost to T. Prill-Gasemann.

In the main matches of the 7th round of the men's event, the U.S. drew with England (2-2), Argentina took an early 2-0 lead against the Philippines, and West Germany beat Spain 2½ — ½ with one

admitted game. The results as recorded at 8 p.m. were:

Holland 3 — Israel 1; U.S. 2 — England 2; Argentina 2 — Philippines 0(2); Sweden ½ — Chile ½ (3); West Germany 2½ — Spain ½ (1); Canada 2 — Italy 1 (1); Iceland 1½ — Austria ½ (2); Iran 2 — Australia 0 (2); Scotland 1½ — Finland 1½ (1); Colombia 2 — France 1 (1); Wales 2½ — Venezuela 1½; Norway 2 — Paraguay 0 (2); Switzerland 2 — Denmark 1 (1); Belgium 2 — Ireland 2; New Zealand 1½ — Luxembourg 1½ (1); Thailand 1 — Guernsey 0 (3); Dominican Republic 1½ — Guatemala ½ (2); Japan 3 — Faroe Islands 1; Uruguay 1½ — Bermuda ½ (2); Bolivia 3½ — Papua ½; Costa Rica 1½ — Hongkong ½ (2); Honduras 2 — U.S. Virgin Islands 0 (2); Monaco 3 — British Virgin Islands 0 (1); Andorra 1½ — Dutch Antilles ½ (2).

The leading scores are:
1. Holland 20; 2. England 19½; 3. U.S. 18½; 4. Argentina 17½ (2); 5. Israel 17½; 6. West Germany 17(1); 7. Iran 16(2); 8. Canada 15(1); 9. Spain 15½(1); 10-12. Sweden and Chile 15(3); 12-14. Iceland, Norway and the Philippines 15(2).

Preliminary results of the first round, final, women's event:
Finals A: Spain ½ — Holland

½ (2); Australia 1 — England 0 (2); U.S. 2½ — Denmark ½; Israel 2 — West Germany 1.

Finals B: Ireland 2 — Philippines 0 (1); France 1½ — Italy ½ (1); Argentina 1 — Finland 0 (2); Canada 2 — Colombia 1.

Finals C: Switzerland 2½ — Wales ½; Austria 1 — Sweden 0 (2); Scotland 2 — New Zealand 0 (1).

The sixth round of the men's event was England's big day. Fitted against the strong Philippines team, which is doing surprisingly well in the present Olympics, England scored a smashing 3½-½ victory. The Philippines' half-point was scored by Eugene Torre who drew with Anthony Miles. Both players have one thing in common: They are the only players in their countries who have the highest grade, international grandmaster.

On the other three boards W. Easton, M. Stean and J. Mealel earned England three full points, defeating R. Balinas, R. Rodriguez and R. Mascarinas respectively.

Holland also did very well against the U.S. though the final result (2½-1½) was less than predicted by the Dutch players, this important victory put Holland in the second place by itself — at least for the time being. On the top board Jan Timman defeated Robert Byrne of the U.S., one of the possible participants of the world championship candidate matches (if Fischer and Spassky will not play).

Genadi Sosonko, formerly one of the top Leningrad players and now a resident of Holland, drew with international grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek, also an "ex" (Kavalek, formerly one of the top Czech players, went into self-imposed exile in 1968 and is now a resident of the U.S.). Jan Donner beat James Tarjan, and it was only William Lombardi on the fourth board for the U.S. who saved his team from a disaster score by beating Holland's Hans Ree.

Israel went up to third place, which it shares with the U.S. thanks to its convincing 3-1 victory against Spain. On the top board Yair Kraidman beat J. Bellon; Roman Dzindzichashvili, the newcomer from the Soviet Union and top scorer for the Israeli team (4½ points out of 5 games), beat A. Martini; Shimon Kagan on the fourth board beat J. Ochot; and only Leon Lederman lost to Antonio Medina.

In another match between the leading teams, Argentina defeated West Germany 2½-1½. There were draws on the first three boards (Fanno W. Unsicker, M. Quinteros — L. Pachman, R. Sanguinetti

— D. Mohrlok), but L. Bronstein gave his team the vital point, defeating P. Ostermeyer.

In the match between the twin tail-enders, it was the U.S. Virgin Islands who had the upper hand, beating their British counterparts 2½-1½.

One of the sensations of the Chess Olympics concerned the prefabricated but housing the press centre. The strong wind which blew during the night almost swept away part of the roof. The building was declared a danger zone and the press corps were evacuated to the lobby of the Dan Carmel Hotel. Deprived of their typewriters, telephones and telefax, the journalists felt like displaced persons hoping for the best and expecting the worst.

Final results, sixth round, men's event: Holland 2½, U.S. 1½; England 3½, Philippines 2½; Israel 3, Spain 1½; Argentina 2½, West Germany 1½; Sweden 2½, Scotland 1½; Italy 2, Iran 2; Australia 2½, Iceland 1½; Canada 3, Wales 1; Chile 3½, Switzerland ½; Austria 3, Denmark 1½; Norway 2½, Finland 1½; Paraguay 2, Colombia 1½; Venezuela 1½ (1), Belgium 1½ (1); France 3, Guatemala 1; New Zealand 2½, Dominican Republic 1½; Luxembourg 2½, Thailand 1½; Ireland 3, Costa Rica 1; Guernsey 2½, Japan 1½; Bermuda 2, Hongkong 2; Uruguay 2½, Honduras 1½; Bolivia 3, Andorra 1; Faroe Islands 3, Monaco 1; Papua New Guinea 3, Dutch Antilles 1; U.S. Virgin Islands 2½, British Virgin Islands 1½.

Adjudged matches of Round 5: Argentina 3, Switzerland 1; Iceland 3, Chile 1.

Leading scores after the sixth round: 1. England 17½; 2. Holland 17; 3-4. Israel, U.S. 16½; 5. Argentina 15½; 6-7. Philippines, Spain 15; 8-10. West Germany, Sweden, Chile 14½; 11-13. Canada, Austria, Italy, Iran, Australia 14 points each.

Bat Yam renews ties with Red Italian city

By SARAH HONIG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BAT YAM. — This city and the town of Livorno in Italy have resumed their twin-city relationship after a 10-year estrangement. Mayor Yitzhak Walker yesterday gave a reception for the first municipal delegation from Livorno to visit Bat Yam since the Communist Party was voted into power there in 1966.

The seven-member delegation, which will spend five days in Israel, is headed by Livorno's deputy mayor, Prof. Mario Bellini of the Communist Party. It includes representatives of the Christian Democrat Party, the Socialist Party and a small local Populist Party.

Prof. Bellini would not explain why twin-city relations between the cities, which were started in 1961, were cut off shortly after the Communists took over city hall in Livorno. However, he did say that the decision to renew ties was taken "because these relations are conducive to furthering relations between peoples and because of the wish to establish relations suitable for twin cities, both located on the shores of the Mediterranean."

Livorno has a 180,000 population as against Bat Yam's 130,000. This visit is one of the events of Bat Yam's 50th anniversary celebrations.

Peres calls for new alertness

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Defence Minister Shimon Peres yesterday called for renewed Israeli alertness, because of recent developments in the Arab world. The minister was referring specifically to the Saudi-Egyptian-Syrian alignment which emerged at the recent Arab summit meetings.

He told the Board of Trustees of the Israel Defense Volunteers Fund that Egypt would like to obtain Libya's arms if Cairo succeeds, the Egyptian Army's situation will change dramatically.

Fund coordinator Moshe Gilboa said that IL67m. had been raised so far in cash and pledges since the fund's inception in July. Peres said that the money will be invested to keep the capital intact, and the interest derived will be used to finance defence research and development projects. Recent contributors included residents of Beit She'an, who gave IL250,000.

400 British Jews meet the President

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday welcomed an overflow crowd of 400 members of the Joint Israel Appeal of Great Britain currently on a study mission in Israel. "Here we are, after 2,000 years of exile, fulfilling our dreams," the President told them.

The President was presented with a parchment scroll signed by every member of the mission. "I wish we could find a way of exporting some of our problems," he would then be a wealthy country," Katzir told the group, here to study some of Israel's social problems.

Today the mission members will visit Yad Vashem and inspect social-gap problems at a number of community centres in the Jerusalem area. In the afternoon the men of the mission will be addressed by Yosef Almog while the women attend a luncheon with Lea Rabin.

Shlomo Uzan, at 95

GILAT. — Shlomo Uzan, father of Agriculture and Communications Minister Aharon Uzan, was laid to rest here yesterday in a funeral attended by many long-time Negev settlers.

Uzan, who died after a long illness, was 95. He came from Tulkia to this moehav, which his son had helped found, in the settlement's early days.

Astrologer sees win for Ford — 'if anyone wins'

By YITZHAK OKED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "If either of the two candidates wins tomorrow's U.S. presidential election, it will be Ford," political astrologer Ian Fekker told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Fekker, whose record of successes includes predicting the Yom Kippur War, explained his odd qualification by saying there is a possibility the two candidates will draw in the electoral college. But if one wins, it will be Ford — "simply because he is a lucky fellow."

(Under U.S. law, a candidate must get a majority of the 538 votes in the electoral college in order to be elected president. If no one does, then the House of Representatives must decide among the top three candidates, with each state voting as a unit and having one vote. To win in the House, a candidate must get

a majority of the votes of the 50 states.)

Fekker said Carter is a tough opponent for Ford. But Ford is lucky, and indeed got the Presidency in the first place through this luck. He and the U.S. share the same sign of the Zodiac — Cancer. Carter, on the other hand, is a Libra, and is entering a difficult period which will last two years, Fekker said.

Fekker predicted as early as January that Ford would win. The only thing Ford has to be wary of is a full moon, said Fekker yesterday. This is his unlucky day of every month, and he should keep a low profile on such days. The night Ford pulled a Hooper in his TV debate with Carter, declaring that the Soviets do not dominate Eastern Europe, there was a full moon, Fekker said.

However, the moon was only slightly more than half full last night.

'Dozens of European leftists killed in Lebanon'

By YOEL DAE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — "More members of the Baader-Meinhof group were killed in Lebanon than the number killed by the Germans in Germany," said a Maronite elder recently during a visit to Haifa. Several dozen European leftists were killed in the civil war in Lebanon, he told a group of Christians and Jews during a recent visit in Haifa. Documents taken from the bodies of these people are now displayed in a permanent exhibition at Jouniya, the Christian-held port north of Beirut.

The leftists apparently came to Lebanon before and during the war, either as refugees from the policies of their countries, or as volunteers to aid the Palestinians. They came from 28 countries, among them Sweden, Holland, Italy and Germany. Many of them were killed during the long siege of Tel el-Za'atar, the Palestinian camp in Beirut, or in other parts of the city, the Lebanese visitor reported.

When taken prisoner and interrogated, the Europeans explained that they had come to Lebanon to aid what they called "the Palestinian resistance movement." They knew very little about the Arab-Jewish conflict and still less about

the civil conflict between the Arabs in Lebanon. Most of them were fleeing from the authorities in their own countries.

After the occupation of Jufdela, a village in south Lebanon, by the Christians, the bodies of 13 volunteers from Libya, Algeria, Iraq and possibly one from Sudan had been found. "We don't know when they got there, possibly a short while before the Maronite fighters took the village," he said.

The Maronites were not particularly impressed by the fighting qualities of either the European or Arab volunteers. They seemed to have thought they were going to take part in a picnic in the Lebanese mountains. When they realized that a fight for life and death was in progress there they were inclined to run away, the visitor said.

Upon capture they said they had come to Lebanon by mistake and pretended to be innocent victims of the civil war. The attitude of the Maronite soldiers to the leftists, whether Arab or European, was harsh. While the motives of Lebanese Moslems were understandable, those of the foreigners were not. "Why could the Germans, Swedes, Dutch or Italians have against us? By what right do they fight us in Jewish conflict and still less about our country?" the Maronite asked.

Fired Housing Ministry group advised to 'keep on working'

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The planning group of the Ministry of Housing, numbering eight to 11 persons, were fired yesterday from their jobs. But the Histadrut advised the group to ignore the dismissal notices and to come to work as usual.

Allegations that the dismissals stemmed from pressures exerted by private architects who felt that the work being done by the planning group was their responsibility were dismissed last night by an informed source. The source indicated that internal problems were the reason.

The source said that Ram Karni was hired in May 1975 to act as chief architectural adviser to the Ministry of Housing. Karni tried to institute a policy of replacing older architects with younger ones, the source said; but Karni's policy was regarded as "obstructionist."

The source also quoted Minister of Housing Avraham Ofri as saying that it is impossible to replace older architects with younger ones as the latter tend to leave government work on their own accord to enter the more lucrative private sector.

Antiquities recovered from Dayan's garden

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Antiquities Department recently recovered two archaeological finds from Moshe Dayan's garden in Zabalat, after receiving that the objects were there.

This was reported yesterday by the Knesset Education Committee preparing the second of the Antiquities Law, by Ham Eitan, head of the Ministry of Antiquities and at the Education Ministry.

Eitan said that policemen judges were becoming increasingly aware of the importance of venturing unlawful acquisitions. He said that in 18 months some 60 things been caught red-handed objects, had been tried, received stiffer punishment were common in the past.

Education Committee Avraham Katz asked who would be possible to apply law retroactively in order nation could recover archaeological treasures at present in the of private collectors.

Australian friendly matra to Israel for job

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Australian soccer team, 19 players, held two stiff sessions yesterday at the Gan Stadium, in advance of tomorrow afternoon's friendly with Israel's national XI.

The visitors' coach, Shaul, a former Sunderland back who has been in charge of the Australian side for eight months, said that against Israel will be valuable preparation for his team's first World Cup qualifying match.

Eight of the Australian players played for their country in the 1974 World Cup finals in Germany.

Shoulder, who will announce after another full session today, stated: "We're a good, well-balanced side, Israel should find us very hard to beat. We play all-out aggression."

On their tour so far, the Australians have defeated Singapore 2-0, Hongkong 2-0, China 5-4 and 2-0 in Canton, and drawn with Indonesia in Jakarta.

From Israel, they will travel to Germany to meet Hamburg, and then will face the Dutch at Eindhoven and Birmingham.

'No problems' betw Israel and Common

Although the talks between EEC and Israel have been suspended, this does not signal a real problem between Israel and the Common Market members, said a source.

The source said that Ram Karni was hired in May 1975 to act as chief architectural adviser to the Ministry of Housing. Karni tried to institute a policy of replacing older architects with younger ones, the source said; but Karni's policy was regarded as "obstructionist."

The source also quoted Minister of Housing Avraham Ofri as saying that it is impossible to replace older architects with younger ones as the latter tend to leave government work on their own accord to enter the more lucrative private sector.

Dr. Mandelbaum admitted that Israel had been in a position to negotiate its accession to the Common Market, but that the "fine points" of the negotiations are expected to resume in nine days.

KENT

WITH THE FAMOUS MICRONITE FILTER

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

King Size, Crushproof and Deluxe Length (100 mm)

Unesco rejects Soviet proposal for debate on disputed issues

NAIROBI. — The Unesco general conference yesterday rejected a Soviet move which would have forced public debate of potentially explosive political issues such as press freedom and Israeli membership of the organization's European group.

The chief Soviet delegate, I. Zemakov, tabled an amendment stating that if a special 25-nation negotiating group failed to reach a consensus within two or three days on any issue, it should be referred back to the general conference.

But his proposal was defeated by 70 votes to 16, with 36 abstentions.

Later the U.S., Britain and France issued strong statements in support of press freedom at the Unesco conference, implicitly rejecting a Soviet-inspired draft declaration in favour of government control of the press.

The U.S. underlined "in the strongest possible way" its com-

mitment to worldwide freedom of information. John Reinhardt, head of the U.S. delegation, also pledged American assistance to strengthen the mass media in developing nations as long as it is not at the expense of world press freedom.

A major issue at the conference are proposals aimed at remedying what many Third World nations consider is an unjust, largely one-way flow of information from the developed to developing countries.

The Soviet declaration, one of 77 items on the agenda of the five-week conference, lays down that "states are responsible for the activities in the international sphere of all mass media under their jurisdiction." This, in effect, would sanction government control of the press, both foreign and domestic.

"It is our conviction," said Reinhardt, "that the most effective way to reduce the current imbalance is

not by inhibiting the communications capacity of some, but by increasing the communications capacity of all."

The draft is also unacceptable to the U.S. because its preamble contains a reference to a UN resolution which equates Zionism with racism.

Reg Prentice, Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, said his country firmly believed in free speech and freedom of the news media. These concepts should be paramount in considering the Soviet-inspired draft, he said.

French Education Minister Rene Haby agreed that the flow of world news should be two-way, but he added: "We cannot accept that the idea of redressing any imbalance should favour the creation of automatic systems of information which would limit the free flow of news around the world."

"Indeed, under such circumstances, the present situation would be replaced by one incontestably far worse, marked by... a wilful lack of objectivity inside a country or group of countries."

The U.S. is also likely to defend its decision to cut off its contributions to Unesco following bitter Arab, Communist and Third World attacks against Israel at the 1974 conference in Paris. The U.S. still owes the whole of its 1975-76 contributions totalling some \$38m. (Reuters)

Bonn fires generals who defended Nazi war ace

BONN. — Two senior West German air force generals were fired yesterday for defending the appearance of Hans Ulrich Rudel, the Nazi's ace pilot in World War II whose bombers devastated Rotterdam and Warsaw, at an air base last month.

Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krupinski, Luftwaffe fleet commander, and his deputy, Major-General Karl-Helm Franks, were fired after an inquiry showed they defended Rudel's visit to the Bruggen base in south Germany on October 23, for a meeting of World War II Stuka pilots, Defence Minister George Leber said.

Leber told a news conference it is no longer possible for an air force serving a democratic state to keep them on duty and their discharge is unavoidable. He said that the German forces are part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and "the esteem that it has in the

alliance is of great importance to the Federal Republic of Germany. The good reputation that the forces enjoy is necessary to our country. It must be watched over vigilantly."

Rudel, 60, was Nazi Germany's most highly decorated pilot. After the war, he supported ultra-right-wing causes and spoke admiringly of Hitler in an autobiographical book.

Defending Rudel's first visit to a postwar Luftwaffe base, the two generals said this could not be condemned when "former leftist extremists and Communists were sitting in the West German Parliament."

They specifically named Herbert Wehner, parliamentary faction leader of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD).

Rudel, who was Hitler's favourite pilot, spoke to officers and gave autographs at the air base. (AP, UPI)

Death for Soviet Nazi 'collaborator'

MOSCOW. — A Soviet military court yesterday imposed a death sentence on a Russian collaborator convicted of running Nazi jails where more than 10,000 people were executed during World War II.

The accused, A. Sukhachev, was chief of prisons set up by the German invaders at Rostov, near the West Russian city Smolensk, and Bobruisk in nearby Byelorussia, Tass news agency reported. It said he escaped detention for many years by using an alias.

The agency said that three witnesses, who survived by chance, testi-

fied that Sukhachev and his assistants daily shot between 15 and 30 persons each, "but there were special death days, twice a week, when they executed many times more."

Reporting from Smolensk where the trial took place, Tass said Sukhachev "admitted that he and other wardens had driven their victims into gas vans, beaten them with rubber hoses, set dogs on them and hung people upside down."

He is the fourth Soviet citizen to have been condemned to the firing squad this year for war crimes. (Reuters, UPI)

'LI FOR PREMIER'

(Continued from page one)

Li, a peasant's son from central Hunan province, started his career as a carpenter. He showed his administrative ability in the civil war and was chosen by the late Premier Chou En-lai to take control of China's finances in 1954. He was one of Chou's closest associates.

Smartly-dressed, with a reputation as a blunt talker, Li is one of Peking's most travelled leaders. His appointment would be warmly welcomed by diplomats here who hold him in high respect for his talents and courage in the face of attacks from the radicals.

Wall posters in Canton, in southern China, say ousted Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and ousted Peking Mayor Peng Chen have been included in a five-member committee to investigate crimes committed by the country's radicals, headed by Chiang Ching, the Hong-kong newspaper "Wing Fao" reported yesterday. (Reuters, AP)



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WORLD SCENE

SASSON JACOBY

Question of Two Chinas

IT MAY ONLY BE fortuitous — although most Chinese have faith in astrology — that no Taiwan happenings in China occur in the month of October. It was in October 65 years ago that the corrupt Ching dynasty was toppled by the Chinese Nationalists who established Asia's first republic, and the present Republic of China in Taiwan marks the Double Tenth, or shuang shi, the 10th day of the 10th month as its national day.

It was on October 1, 1949 that Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the formation of the People's Republic of China after driving Chiang Kai-shek to his island exile on Taiwan. It was 10 years ago, on October 27, that China exploded its first nuclear-tipped guided missile. It was in October five years ago that Dr. Kissinger came to Peking to prepare for the famous Nixon visit.

But this October was undoubtedly the most portentous for the Chinese mainland: It was on October 9, exactly a month after Mao died, that new Chairman Hua Kuo-feng announced the arrest of the radical "gang of four" headed by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching. As the latest political drama unfolds in Peking, it is becoming more certain that some time must pass before the new Peking hierarchy emerges through the screen of official silence, rumours and hints.

Policies ultimately affecting the global balance will surely become known only later. Undoubtedly the most interesting will be the development between the two Chinas, separated by 180 km. of sea, especially after the passing within 14 years of Mao and his sworn enemy of 50 years, Chiang Kai-shek.

The effective leadership of both countries passed out of the hands of the two veterans before their deaths. In Taiwan, power went to Chiang's son, Chiang Ching-kuo, who has made himself a popular figure as his country continues to perform economic miracles. The confused situation in the post-Mao era will continue to mute any new bid by the Communist Chinese to reassess their claim over Taiwan.

This issue is bound to come to the fore eventually, as it did with the Peking-Washington rapprochement. Peking then asserted it would restore a "natural" situation. Though they disagreed on almost everything, Mao and Chiang did agree that Taiwan is a province of China. The U.S., which until Nixon's February 1972 trip to Peking subscribed to the vague idea that Taiwan's ownership was an unresolved question, then joined both sides in conceding that it is China's. The question has remained: Whose China?

Chiang the son today echoes his father's resolve to "liberate" the mainland. But few really believe in this, although the younger Chiang makes more sense when he is

adamant that Taiwan will not go to the Communists. What is certain today is that no Taiwan Chinese in his right mind wants to be ruled by the Peking Communists.

When it was less sophisticated the Peking regime talked tough about "liberating" Taiwan. Translating words into action in 1958, it bombarded the tiny offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu where the Nationalists keep large garrisons. The Communists thought that once these fell, the next step would be an attack on Taiwan itself.

The islands did not fall and Peking has not repeated its onslaughts — for very obvious reasons. Thousands of Mao's soldiers died in the 1958 attacks, especially on Quemoy, which today the Nationalists claim could even withstand an atomic attack. The Communists may now succeed in capturing the island, but undoubtedly at such tremendous cost — especially prestige — that they certainly dare not make such a move in these times of mainland stress.

TAIWAN DEFENCE

Sixteen years ago, the fate of these little islands figured in the U.S. presidential election campaign. Nixon was for defending them; Kennedy claimed they weren't vital to Taiwan's defence. To this day, the Communists contest themselves with bombarding Quemoy with leaflet shells on odd-number days, while the Nationalists retaliate on even-number days — a typical Chinese style of stand-off.

IT IS CURIOUS that the Taiwan issue also figured in this year's presidential election campaign. It turned up in the second television debate. Both Ford and Carter agreed on the U.S. need for "normalizing" relations with Peking, but coupled this with declarations they would not do this at the expense of the people of Taiwan.

They gave this reply to a question on whether establishment of full diplomatic relations with Peking would mean abrogation of the 1954 mutual defence treaty with Taiwan. When Nixon was in China in 1972, it is understood he gave assurances he would dissolve U.S. forces from Taiwan, dissolve the defence treaty and then open full relations with Peking. So far, the U.S. troops and advisers on Taiwan have dropped from 9,000 to about 2,000 and are still falling. But the treaty is still in force while the U.S. only keeps a "liaison" mission in Peking, the effectiveness of which is questioned by many.

In the meantime, despite Taiwan's increasing political isolation after being ousted from the UN in October 1971 (another fateful October date), its economy continues to boom and it has the second highest standing of living in Asia after Japan. Its claim to represent all of China from

its "provisional" capital of Taipei may be wishful thinking, but its foreign trade figures (its population is just over 16 million) match those of mainland China with its 850 million people.

The U.S. is today resigned to courting whichever leaders surface in Peking in order to have them adopt a pro-American stance, and the Taiwan issue no more exercises the American media as it did for a couple of months before Mao's death.

At the time, there were warnings that U.S. policy of not breaking with Taiwan could lead Peking to seek an accommodation with Moscow. But some circles said there was no serious possibility of a Sino-Soviet reconciliation, so there was no pressing need to mollify Peking by ditching Taiwan.

WASHINGTON MUST have taken note of a recent article in "Pravda" — the first authoritative Kremlin statement after Mao's death — which made no mention of the late Chairman and was completely free of polemics, stressing Moscow's eagerness to improve relations with Peking. Observers believed the statement made on Communist China's October 1 national day was important for its tone, timing and the conciliatory message it was meant to convey.

What the Ford Administration did was a balancing act — pleasing Peking by loosening its defence treaty with Taiwan, while putting the Nationalists in a more self-sufficient defence posture by the supply of arms and technology. This was seen with the agreement to sell Taiwan a new radar air defence system, to upgrade its existing Hawk missile launchers and double their number to increase orders of F-5E jet interceptors from 120 to 180 (Taiwan has also begun to produce these jets), and to provide new ship-to-ship missiles.

Peking recently has been quoted as talking both softly and toughly on the subject of Taiwan, but this seems to be a question of to whom the Chinese officials speak. U.S. Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, who visited China before Mao died, reported that Peking was ready to talk with Taiwan envoys and trade with Taiwan.

More significantly, Ray Cline, a former deputy head of the CIA and now intelligence chief of the State Department, wrote last month that Mao's death "eliminates for the time being" the argument that the U.S. should establish full relations with Peking for fear of a Chinese approach to Moscow. He is one of many Americans who believe that the U.S. can alter the nature of its Taiwan relationship but that abandoning it would amount to an unendurable display of political cynicism — which would not be lost on any of the U.S. allies.

Syrian clay tablet mentions Sodom

By JOHN DART

The Los Angeles Times

ST. LOUIS, Missouri. — Sodom and Gomorrah, the Biblical sin cities often considered more legendary than real, are mentioned in one of the nearly 17,000 clay tablets excavated from an ancient site in northwestern Syria, it was disclosed at a meeting of scholars here.

Another of the tablets — found over the past three years at Tel Mardikh in northern Syria — indicates that Abraham's Ur of the Chaldees may be in what is now Turkey rather than in southern Mesopotamia as commonly believed.

Aside from passages in Genesis, no written references had ever been found to Sodom and Gomorrah. Now tablets mentioning them have been discovered in the ruins of the royal palace, still only partially uncovered, of the 4,300-year-old kingdom of Ebla.

Once thought to have been no more than a large village, Ebla is now emerging as a major Semitic culture of the ancient Near East and as the possible locale for some of the earliest Bible history.

Became the oldest written versions of the Hebrew Bible date back only to about the 10th century B.C.E., the tablets from the Ebla palace (2400 B.C.E.-2250 B.C.E.)

excited biblical scholars early this year when it was learned that they contained place names such as Jerusalem and Gaza and personal names such as Abraham and David.

In an interview Giovanni Pettinato, one of two University of Rome professors in charge of the excavations, revealed that the place names Sodom and Gomorrah were found on one of the many tablets dealing with business and commerce, thus placing the two cities into a historical period for the first time. They are called the cities of the plain in Genesis, but the tablets Pettinato has studied give no indication of where they were.

Pettinato said that one tablet describes the city of Ur as located in Ebla. Abraham, the great patriarch of the Jews, was said by Genesis to have been a native of Ur who first settled in Haran, then went to the Land of Canaan.

Ur has traditionally been thought to have been located in the lower Tigris-Euphrates valley near the Persian Gulf. But Haran is known to be located in Turkey just across the border with Syria and not far from Ebla.

Pettinato and Paolo Matthiae, his archaeologist colleague, indicate that a wholesale revision of the geography and history of the ancient

Near East is in prospect. One tablet alone contains 250 geographical names.

However, both men cautioned that there is no proof at this point that the place names in the tablets are the same places as those mentioned in the Bible.

Red rebels kill 4 Thai policemen

BANGKOK. — About 100 Communist insurgents burned down a police station and killed four policemen in southern Thailand over the weekend, police headquarters here announced yesterday.

Eleven other police troopers were wounded in the attack in a district of Phatthalung province, 500 kms. south of the capital, police added. Insurgents surrounded the station and attacked it with hand-grenades and gunfire before retreating into the jungle.

Police also reported continued fighting between insurgents and border patrol police in Ubon province, 400 kms. northeast of here. (AP)

IN BRIEF

Black S. Africa storm high school

JOHANNESBURG. — A militant black students' strike to a white high school yesterday, set fire to a laboratory, stoned the windows of where an examination was held. Pupils and teachers at the Tembisa High School, Johannesburg suburb of Park.

Militant students had they would disrupt mat examinations as a protest, black deaths and detention unrest which began here last week.

In Johannesburg's Soweto township, high school reported deserted. Rand South African riot police the township, where students called for a five-day strike workers.

U.S., Vietnam confer in Paris

PARIS. — Vietnam's deputy minister arrived yesterday, speculation that he will have a preliminary talks with U.S. here on relations between countries.

Nguyen Co Thach was pained on his four-day visit head of his ministry's Western department. Mai, a key figure in the 1968-69 peace talks in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Embassy in Washington said that Thach will be entirely at the strengthening links with the colonial power in the referring newsmen to a recent made by officials in the start of talks with the U.S.

Second South isle hit by quake

PORT MORESBY. — earthquake shook New Britain yesterday as the island rose to a new peak.

A spokesman for the Geological Survey said that the quake registered seven on the Richter scale, same as that which rocked eastern province of New Guinea on Friday.

The spokesman said that quake was strong enough to cause damage on land waves at sea, but the damage was not as extensive as that reported in the sea. The damage is known. The no immediate reports of any deaths.

No Jewish prof in the USSR

GLASGOW. — Boris Ponomarev, the Soviet foreign minister, said yesterday that there is no Jewish "problem" in the Soviet Union.

Talking to reporters at an airport before leaving for Moscow, Ponomarev said: "Almosaia production cent of all those Jews who received applications (since World War II) to leave the Soviet Union, mission to do so and left the country. The so-called Jewish 'problem' in fact does not exist in the USSR."

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BANKHOLDING CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS AND OF CLASS MEETING OF PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, 27-29 Rehov Yehuda Halevi, Tel Aviv, on November 23, 1975, at 10:30 a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting on the following resolutions of the Company:

1. Increasing the authorized share capital of the Company by IL500,000,000 by the creation of 1,500,000 Redeemable Preference "A" shares of IL100 nominal value each and 7,500,000 Ordinary shares of IL100 nominal value each.
2. Each of the aforesaid Preference "A" shares shall:
 - (i) bear a fixed annual cumulative preferential dividend of 8% linked to the official rate of exchange of the Israeli pound to the U.S. dollar on the date of the declaration of the dividend;
 - (ii) be convertible at any time up to March 31, 1980, into two Ordinary shares of the Company, subject to adjustment for bonus share distributions;
 - (iii) entitle its holder to participate in rights issues of the Company;
 - (iv) entitle its holder to one vote at general meetings of the Company;
 - (v) on winding up, entitle its holder to repayment of the nominal value, not linked, together with arrears of linked dividend, but without the right to participate in the profits or remaining assets of the Company;
 - (vi) be redeemable at the option of the Company at any time after March 31, 1980, on payment of the nominal value linked to the official rate of exchange of the U.S. dollar plus accrued linked dividend.
3. The Preference "A" shares shall rank equally — pari passu — with the existing Redeemable Convertible Preference shares as regards priority over the Ordinary and "B" shares of the Company in the right to payment of dividends and to payment on winding up.
4. The aforesaid Ordinary shares shall rank equally — pari passu — with the existing Ordinary shares of the Company.
5. Amending the Articles of Association of the Company so as to set out the rights of the aforesaid Preference "A" shares.

Immediately after the general meeting of shareholders, a class meeting of holders of the existing Preference shares of the Company will be held to approve the creation of the aforesaid Preference "A" shares.

The Board of Directors

November 2, 1975

YITZCHAK GREENFIELD noted Jerusalem Artist will lead a workshop in drawing and painting on **JEWISH THEMES IN ART** on Tuesday evenings from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Centre for Conservative Judaism 2 Rehov Agmon — Tel. 02-226395, 02-22465.

THE LOOKING Joanna Yehiel met alizer

For a moment and he way your grand- to smell — clean, cool, west — the chances are most of her genera- Pond's Cream. Pond's of the great cosmetic thought in Woolworth's are down the road) by women and religiously morning and evening, back on the Israeli and the Importers keeping the price fairly to the usual run of re- changed: still the same plastic, jars. Only the in updated a little, and have been graced with a air. But the smell's the didn't go in for per- they are as modern as ver-allergic makeup so is the slightly sticky the creams as you rub

uns come in three types cream, light moisturiser ke-up, and a vanishing of pre-World War II), days many manufac- cream for oily skin, so a plastic bottle of sative care lotion for itself with after the ade by Chesebrough- of 45 cc are IL25 and IL50. The Vaseline lotion 4.50 for 90 grams and 45 grams.

want is skin care, and a packaging and per- you'll be glad Pond's is

the idea of "natural" it don't know how to set them, a new cosmetic ust appeared on our of a tie-up between a netic firm and a new lary.

a new venture, RVA ion is our name" is said to be "nature's n't in the jar, you supp- own kitchen, says the ed with each tube you each separate item is mixed either with cot- uplessness, parsley est, or a camomile tea



Emphasis on the natural.
compress (full instructions at- tached).

The firm came into being after an- nual meetings between the Swedish owner-director of RVA, Joseph Braunstetter, and a Tel Aviv cosmetician, Mrs. Rosie Krauss, at the Cidesco international congress of cosmetics. Mrs. Krauss runs a beauty salon, and each year she used to import a selection of RVA cosmetics for use in her salon: clients wanted more and more, until the logical next step was to begin to produce them here, under licence. Now not only is she in the RVA business herself, both for the local and foreign market, but she has also developed a new product, Active Peeling, which is particularly interesting to the Swedes.

This Active Peeling (which should not be used more than two or three times a week), should be gently massaged into the skin, and one actually sees the dead skin roll off. After the skin is free of its dead, dry layer, one applies After Peeling to soothe and nourish it.

RVA's local branch has adapted the Swedish cosmetics to the local market through use of special oils and vitamins indigenous here. The rest of the "nature" you add yourself. They are being sold at per- fumeries, department stores and health stores throughout the coun- try, at a price that the firm says is "medium to high" — between IL67 and IL84 for most products — but the manufacturers say each tube should last from two to three months.

FOR THOSE who want to combine fashion with charity, the Jerusalem Hilton is holding a wine-and-cheese-and-fashion party on Saturday, November 13, at 8.30 p.m., in aid of Misgav Ledach maternity hospital. Tickets are IL85 each, and Gideon Oberon is among the designers whose clothes will be shown.

How white Rhodesia lives

By LAURENCE MARKS

A PORTRAIT of Cecil Rhodes, tweed hat resting on knee, the bland confidence of the colonial imperative in his eyes, hangs at one end of the bar of the Salisbury Club. Beneath its unassuming gaze the last heirs of British Africa sip their sanctioned- busting whisky and discuss the price of maize and their daughters' educa- tion. In a few months time, a year or two at most, the black faces in this tranquil temple of privilege will no longer belong only to the instruct- ively polite waiters in club livery.

These accountants and lawyers, bankers and insurance men will accept the change without com- plaint. Practical men, most (the farmers among them accepted) have long regarded the Rhodesian Front's attempt to hold off the transfer of power to Africans as a political fantasy.

They are a mixed breed. Some are the fifth or sixth generation of their families in the country. In the narrow book-lined drive of their palatial bungalows there are yellow- ing photographs of grandfathers who trekked north from the Cape in the nineties with the pioneer column of the British South Africa company, mounted on Victoria horses, who defeated the Ndebele and the Shona and brought the word of God, sci- entific farming and the cricket ball to this sub-tropical Shangri-La. Others are the sons of Englishmen or Scots who came out in the twenties and thirties as mining prospectors and found themselves working in road gangs under the African sun and avoid- ing the dangers of the mines. Many are themselves British born, arriving after World War II to manage a business or invest a small in- heritance in a farm. They are well off, conservative-minded tech- nocrats with the technocratic mentality: to make things work, whether it is a malaria bug to be drained or a politically unstable society to be restored to equilibrium.

While the Rhodesian Front regime lasted they have enjoyed the Indian summer of white ascendancy, buy- ing at a premium and selling at a discount to beat sanctions, generous to a fault towards their houseboys, oc- casionally promoting an African up- the management ladder as a gesture to meritocracy. A few will leave to sell their skills in South Africa, or North America. But if independence comes without bloodshed most of this elite will stay, sending their children to desegregated schools, grumbling about the petty corrup- tion inseparable from the bureau- cratisation of a peasant society, trying to make Zimbabwe

prosper with the same devotion they have given to Rhodesia. As long as they are needed, their way of life will remain that of an international technocracy. At present top earnings for senior managers in the private sector are \$100,000 a year and quite a few self-employed businessmen and professionals are at this level.

Most executives are in the \$35,000 — \$55,000 a year class. The highest rate of tax is 50 per cent. Dividends are untaxed. Maximum estate duty is 10 per cent. You can buy an acre of land within four miles of Salisbury for \$2,500.

With cheap labour costs, for \$40,000 an average successful middle manager or civil servant can build a home of the kind many a managing director in the stockbroker belt of England is now wondering whether he can afford to keep up. There are great parks and lawns, the bougainvillea in the drive, a large swimming pool in the acre or two of garden, two or three African ser- vants (paid \$800 a year all found) gliding self-effacingly about the spacious oak-floored rooms inside.

The children go to private schools, theoretically interracial, in practice limited by government to a six per cent intake of non-Europeans. The lifestyle of this elite is informal. In Salisbury most of the old veran- dahed buildings of pioneer days have been replaced by the cosmopolitan architecture of international capi- talism, but social relations re- main those of a frontier town: relaxed and only loosely stratified by in- come.

A few of the English brought their snoberies with them — a man's wartime service rank is still remembered and mentioned 30 years afterwards but many more came to Rhodesia to escape them than to perpetuate them and they are meaningless to most of the Rhodesian-born.

Not every White Rhodesian leads the pink-gins-by-the-swimming-pool lifestyle which innumerable TV in- terviews have focused on as the hallmark of Rhodesian society. Top basic pay for a skilled industrial worker is about \$3,500 a year. That means a smallish bungalow or a rented house or apartment, only one houseboy and one car, a modestly comfortable and anxiety-free life.

Food is cheap. The children go to segregated State schools. Low cost insurance provides excellent medical and (segregated) hospital care. Many lower paid white Rhodesians were British servicemen who first caught sight of the rewards



Tel Aviv's new Magen David Adom station. (Michael Freidman)

Beyond first-aid

By MACABEE DEAN

TEL AVIV. — The new Ilham Magen David Adom station, which opens today, aims at going one step further than being a first aid station — it hopes to grow gradually into the minor counterpart of a hospital's Emergency Ward.

"We hope eventually — as soon as our x-ray machine is installed — to handle all the easy cases which crowd the hospital's emergency wards today," says Dr. Arye Merhav, a surgeon at Hadassah Balfour Hospital in Tel Aviv, and Medical Adviser to MDA in Tel Aviv-Jaffa.

"About 30 per cent of those who turn up at hospitals are not admitted since they are not real emergencies; we would like to handle most of these cases. We have a small operating theatre here; three beds for patients who may have suffered heart at- tacks and who have to stay under observation; and nine beds for other cases."

At present, he notes, much of MDA's work is what he calls "the scratch, bruise, cut, bloody nose and black eye department."

The old MDA station, in Rehov Mazeh, will remain open but will gradually be phased out of existence in time of national emergency. For the present, patients can turn up at either station, but if at all possible, they should go to the new one in Rehov Alkayal, immediately behind the Tel Aviv Fire Department in Rehov Basel which itself lies between Rehov Jabotinsky and Sd. Nordau, in North Tel Aviv. The new station may be hard to find at first since there are no signs in the vicinity indicating its precise location.

The four-floor (including the base- ment) station, whose built-up area is 3,450 square metres, "was especially designed to go underground in time of a national emergency," explains Mr. Michael Barr, head of Magen David Adom in Tel Aviv.

"The entire ground floor is duplicated in the basement." At present, most of the basement is empty, but it may be turned into a youth club for Magen David Adom volunteers. Mr. Barr notes that at present MDA in Tel Aviv has 1000 active volunteers, mainly adults.

"One of our most active groups is in England — our Friends there raised IL12m. towards the building which bears the name of Michael Sobell, chairman of the English Friends; the rest was raised locally." The city donated the two-dunam plot of land.

The station has two main entrances. The first is for emergency cases brought up in ambulances; the second is for persons coming on other business — mostly, it is hoped, to donate blood (which is shipped to the Blood Bank in Jaffa). The building has a small auditorium, seating 170, and four classrooms. First aid courses will be given in the classrooms, and in 1978 some 8,000 persons took such courses.

In 1975, 40,000 patients received treatment at the Mazeh Street station.

The station will continue to answer house calls, starting at 7 p.m. and lasting until the clinics open in the morning. The fee will be IL65 a visit, with Kupat Holim returning two-thirds of the fee. In 1976, MDA doctors in Tel Aviv made 17,000 house calls.

The telephone number for emergencies (to call an ambulance or a doctor) is 101; to contact the station for any other reason is 240111.

King off with honours

The Jerusalem Post years of his arrival in the Soviet Union. Dr. Land has walked off prize for his doctoral thesis — written in the Hebrew University, won a fencing compen- sation for the Hebrew scientific symposium says, "Israel has been

of the thesis, which Abraham Katzir Prize, in Excitation of Gases lectrostatic and Laser elds." It pioneers a new approach to understand- avour of gases.

Land's teacher, Prof. describes his work as a electrons — what we ate Carlo method in

ount Scopus graduation which he received the Lazar spoke on behalf



SHORT TERM LOAN

On Wednesday of this week Registered Bonds will be issued under the following terms:

	Price to the public	Redemption price	Net annual yield (%)	Gross annual price (%)
100,000	964.48	1,014.63	12.25	15.45
100,000	971.76	1,032.50	12.50	16.10
100,000	983.98	1,072.00	13.00	17.40

Redemption of bonds at a nominal rate of 10% (in accordance with Section 281 of the Companies Ordinance — new version).

One occasion... We are changing to express... 20-25 reduction... Bonds are available at all Banking Institutions and from Stock Exchange Members.

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MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
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- 152/76 — Soldering wire
- 153/76 — 700,000 forms: notices to subscribers
- 151/76 — 500 telephone kiosks, aluminium
- 154/76 — 4,300 paint purchases
- 173/76 — 1,000 plastic elbows and 2,000 PVC pipes

ns and further particulars can be obtained from the Director, nd Supply Division, 173 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv, daily during

st be submitted not later than November 8, 1976.

ry of Communications is not bound to accept the lowest or to order the entire quantity from a single contractor. telegram will not be accepted.

Director of Purchasing and Supply Division
Ministry of Communications

Debt to history

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WHO CARES whether it was Caven- dish or Watt who discovered that water is a compound?

On the person who gave us Dr. Sydney Edelstein, head of the Dexter Chemical Corporation of New York and its Israeli subsidiary, Dexter-Central, Dr. Edelstein owes a debt to the history of science: he built up his own business with patents based on his research.

Now he is repaying that debt by donating his collection of rare books and manuscripts to the Hebrew University. The books, which were insured for \$25m., cost about \$2m. to replace. If they could be replaced at all. There are three sections, the history of chemistry, the history of dyeing and alchemy.

In an interview, Dr. Edelstein explained that most of his collection was acquired in a very conventional manner, through agents. It is not so easy, he said, to pick up a really rare volume in a second-hand bookshop. The controversy concerning water is a case in point. For many years the historians had argued over who had in fact found that water was a compound. An agent, knowing Dr. Edelstein's interests, called him to say he had a letter written by Joseph Priestley.

When Dr. Edelstein saw the letter, he realised that it held the key to the problem. Priestley's stated specifically that it was Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, who had discovered that water was really a compound. Because of him all the textbooks had to be changed, he chuckled.

His interest in the history of science has led Dr. Edelstein into strange places and situations. Once, he recalled, he and his wife broke into the famous Gobel tapestry works in Paris, because they contained, intact, the laboratory of a famous French chemist whose work interested Dr. Edelstein. The French officials had refused to allow him inside the Gobel workshop and even denied that the historic lab existed. Even the U.S. Embassy could not help him.

But Edelstein knew exactly where the room was because it was shown in a 19th century diagram in his possession. He broke in, hoisting his petite wife through an open window. The couple were in the room when the chief dyer of Gobel came in to see what was going on.



Sydney Edelstein

Within a few minutes the two enthusiasts had overcome all bureaucratic and language difficulties. The dyer showed him a chart he had made, matching all the ancient dyes of the famous tapestry makers.

EDELSTEIN thought long and hard before donating the collection to the Hebrew University and National Library. He looked upon the collection like a daughter, he said, and he wanted her to have a "good husband." Many American in- stitutions were interested in the books which, Mr. Edelstein admits, was the finest collection on the subject in private hands. He even considered selling the entire collection, in order to "give future collectors a chance."

What finally convinced him was his feeling that the library in Jerusalem would take great care of his "baby." The University agreed to provide a special room together with a curator (whose salary will be provided for by Dr. Edelstein).

But Dr. Edelstein may have had second thoughts when the books finally arrived — and had to sit in Haifa Port for two weeks. Like all imports, the books were liable for Value Added Tax, which would have cost him almost IL1m.

The library administration stressed that the customs officials were very helpful, but even they could not bend the law to overlook the tax. The Finance Minister is empowered to make exception in such cases, but this would have taken quite a long time. Finally the library arranged to leave a deposit of IL50,000 and a letter guaranteeing the remaining IL900,000.

However, library officials note that provision must be made to exempt such gifts to institutions from VAT. If the famous Sassoon Collection had arrived now, one of them pointed out, it could have never entered the country.

Glory for Red spies

By JOHN DORNRECH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

spy books, "Sword and Shield," has invented a hero with the name of A. Belov — a thinly disguised twist on Abel.

Curiously, although the books and films all eulogize the KGB's espionage and counter-espionage work, none of them even hints at the KGB's other past and present role: its persecution and harassment of non-conformists and political dis- senters and the part it played in Stalin's purges which took the lives of an estimated 16 million people. But even that may come, in watered down and glorified form. For part of the present campaign is timed to coincide with the birth and death anniversaries of Feliks Dzerzhinsky, the originator and founder of the Cheka, as the present KGB was called in the years immediately following the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917.

Belov's book is full of anec- dotes about Ukrainian nationalists, Catholic priests, and Jewish con- centration camp escapees whom he considered anti-Soviet agents and who were executed.

The book is the most striking ex- ample of the KGB's current efforts to improve its public image. It is a campaign designed, so to speak, to make the USSR's secret police and intelligence agency appear to the average Soviet citizen as "a friend and helper." Its exploits are being dramatized and it is being portrayed as the organization that makes Russia safe for Communism and life secure for the average Ivan Ivanov.

There are books, plays, operas, movies and TV series that glorify the role of real and imaginary Soviet spies and security agents.

The late Colonel Rudolf Abel, who ran a Soviet spy ring in the U.S. from 1955 to 1957 and who was originally sentenced to 30 years in a U.S. penitentiary, but then exchanged for Gary Powers, the captured American U-2 pilot, blossomed into print and film before he died in Moscow in 1971 of lung cancer. Numerous Soviet authors are still capitalizing on Abel's exploits and one of them, Vadim Kozlov, author of the best selling of all Soviet

Glory for Red spies

Dzerzhinsky is already considered a national hero by Soviet of- ficialdom. His statue stands on the square named for him in front of the Lubyanka, which is not only a prison but KGB headquarters. Ironically, it faces Detsky Mir — "Children's World Department Store" — the Soviet Union's largest toy and children's apparel shop.

Dzerzhinsky died 50 years ago last July and was born 100 years ago next August. The 15-month period between the two anniversaries is being used to grind out more literature glorifying the KGB. In fact, the Writers' Union of the Russian Federation has established a special commission charged with promoting adventure and spy literature to com- memorate Dzerzhinsky's centennial.

However, the agents of the KGB are not very popular at home — not even with the judiciary or the un- derground police. It seems doubtful that the state of planned — and ex- isting — works will really change the KGB's image in the Soviet public mind. But at least it may result in reading more lively and entertaining than those dreadful Soviet novels about a love-triangle between a tractor driver, his tractor, and a milk- maid, in which the tractor invariably wins.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS New Tariffs for International Telephone, Telegraph and Telex Services

Yesterday, Monday, November 1, 1976 new tariffs for international telephone, telegraph and telex services went into effect, a 5.4% rise being incorporated in the wake of the last three creeping devaluations.

a. Telephone Calls			
The tariff for calls to most European countries will be IL39.50/minute (previously IL38.50). The U.S.A. is IL28.50 (previously IL24.00). Calls made through the "15" service are, as before, for a minimum of three minutes.			
b. Telex			
Destination	Through Exchange 1st 3 min. or part thereof	Base addl. 4th min. or part thereof	Directly Dialed* 1st 3 min. or part thereof
	(IL)	(IL)	(IL)
A. Europe			
1. Cyprus	39.50	5.50	5.50
2. Turkey	44.70	14.90	14.90
3. Ireland; Britain	72.90	24.30	24.30
4. Other European countries	56.10	18.70	18.70
B. Other Continents			
1. Iran	78.80	26.60	26.60
2. U.S.A.	34.00	26.00	26.00
3. Africa & Asia, Ethiopia, Japan, Mexico, Columbia, Canada, Ecuador	91.30	30.40	30.40
4. Alaska, Hawaii	88.10	32.70	32.70
5. Guam, Virgin Is. (US)	111.90	37.30	37.30
6. Mariana Is., Puerto Rico	140.10	46.70	46.70
7. Samoa (US)			
8. Bahamas, Burma, Hong Kong, Turks & Caicos Is., Singapore, Western Samoa, Fiji, Papua — New Guinea	152.10	50.70	50.70
9. Other countries	122.80	40.60	40.60

* Applies to calls to countries for which there is a direct dialling service.
5% VAT is to be added to all rates.

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C.O.D.A. presents the famous dancer IRENA GETRY

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Free report from Amsterdam: Het Parool — "Interesting, pure, outstanding..."

Only 5 performances in Israel! BEERSHEBA: "Gilat," tonight, November 2

HAIFA: "Shavit," November 4

JERUSALEM: YMCA November 6, 8.30 p.m.

Tel Aviv: "Nachmani," 2 performances November 10 and 11, 8.30 p.m.

Tickets available at all agencies, at C.O.D.A., 47 Rehov Reines, Tel Aviv, and at box offices on the eve of performance.

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MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Bids are invited for the following tenders:

- 1. Tender 192/76 — 2,500 kg. soldering wire
- 2. Tender 197/76 — Attendance stickers and forms
- 3. Tender 199/76 — 10,000 pairs cloth and leather gloves
- 4. Tender 201/76 — 2,900 kg. cotton and linen thread

Tender forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Director, Purchasing and Supply Division, 173 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv, daily during working hours.

Tenders must be submitted not later than November 8, 1976.

The Ministry of Communications is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender nor to order the entire quantity from a single contractor. Tenders by telegram will not be accepted.

Director of Purchasing and Supply Division
Ministry of Communications

CLASSIFIEDS

DEADLINES: Jerusalem: Weekdays: 10 a.m. of day prior to publication. For Friday's paper: 5 p.m. on Wednesday. For Sunday's paper: 3 p.m. on Thursday. Tel Aviv and Haifa: Weekdays and Friday: 12 noon (two days prior to publication. For Sunday's paper: 12 noon Thursday).

Ads are accepted at all offices of The Jerusalem Post (for addresses see masthead on back page) and at all recognized advertising agencies.

Weekday rates including VAT: Minimum charge of IL38.88 for eight words; IL4.88 for each additional word. Friday and holiday eve rates including VAT: Minimum charge of IL51.84 for eight words; IL6.48 for each additional word.

WHERE TO STAY

\$4 A DAY per person for a fully furnished and serviced apartment (sleeps 4), at Herzliya Heights. Tel. 03-99251. 4 Rehov El Al. Herzliya.

BOOKS

HOW TO AVOID ALIENATION by New Orleans attorney, Saturday Review Press, N.Y.

BUSINESS OFFERS

ENTERPRISE specialized in foreign trade with South America will send delegations to Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil and Venezuela. Offers will be received until November 8, 1976. For interviews, please call. Tel. 03-59016, from 9 to 12 a.m.

BUSINESS PREMISES

NETANYA - Offices to rent - commercial centre. Sole agents: Dina Sitoun, 3 Shampier, Tel. 03-51014.

FOR RENT, not key money, 10 rooms, 3rd floor, with telephone exchange 800, with outside line, 27 Sherot Rothschild, Tel Aviv. Apply: A. Diamant, on premises, or Tel. 03-65491.

DWELLINGS

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RENTAL Bayit Vegan, 4-6 rooms, furnished. Immediate. Associated, Tel. 03-525175.

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HERZLIYA: Large luxurious 4 1/2 room apartment. Quiet area. Entry 10 months. Anglo Saxon, Tel. 03-587197.

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Candidates with academic education and experience in running projects are invited to apply in writing to the Central Fund for the Promotion and Development of Welfare Services, 21 Washington Street, Jerusalem.

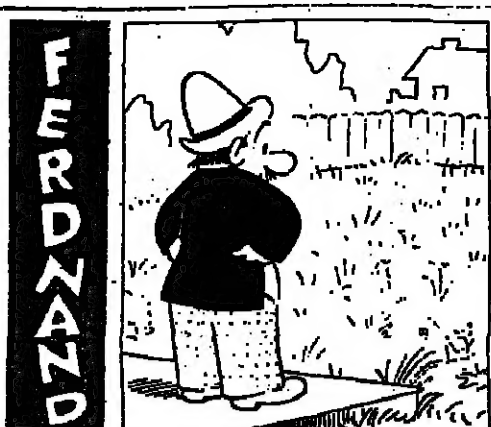
Mark applications "Centre for Promotion of Services."

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Typing experience and English, preferably as mother tongue. Tel. 03-844191/4



ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 8.10 English 3, 8.35 Hebrew, 9.05 English 9, 9.25 Hebrew for adults, 10.05 English 9, 10.25 English 6, 10.45 Programme for kindergarten, 11.10 Road safety, 11.30 English 10, 12.10 Math, 12.30 English 7, 12.50 Biology 10, 13.10 Society and Science, 13.35 Technology, 14.00 Story for kindergarten, 14.15 English 4, 14.35 Geography, 14.50 Ancient Egypt, 17.00 Hebrew Lesson.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES: 17.30 Teleplay, 17.50 Moomin Valley: series based on the book by Tove Jansson, 18.00 Swiss Family Robinson: Bruno ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes: 18.30 News roundup, 18.35 Special regards from fishermen, 19.00 Family magazine, 19.30 News.

REVIEW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with The Amazing Years of Cinema: A look at the first twenty years of the cinema, from the mid-1890s to the outbreak of World War I. Part two: The Epic, 20.30 Morasha: The Forgotten - A look at the problems facing the inhabitants of Shomron, a development town in the Galilee, 21.00 Mabab newsworld, 21.30 Moked, 22.10 The Rockford Files: A new series about a world of sports, 19.20 News in Hebrew, 20.00 News in Arabic, 20.30 Forridge, 21.00 Variety, 21.10 Play of the Week, 22.00 News in English, 22.10 The Killers.

* Shows with asterisks are also on JTV 3.

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ON THE AIR

First Programme

7.07 Morning concert - Schubert: Song; Mozart: Les Petits Riens; Two French Madrigals; Bach: French Suite (Gould); Costeley: Chanson; Debussy: Chanson; Shellen: Petite Suite; Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto in D Minor; Roberto Michelucci, Maudsl: Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 19 (Serkin, Sell); Offenbach: Two Arias from "Carmen"; Shellen: Two Arias from "La Perle"; Ravel: Concerto for Piano Left Hand (Julius Katchen); Ippolito-Ivanov: Caucasian Sketches (Abravanel).

10.15 Programme announcements, 10.15 Special coverage, 10.25 Radio story: Selections from the works of Yitzhak Duv Birkovitz, 11.15 English for beginners, 11.30 News, 11.35 News, 11.40 Ragunini, guitar - music by Besard, Ballard, Hassen, Dowland, Bach, 11.45 Sinfonia: Vivaldi: "Summer" from "The Four Seasons"; Myrskvick: Oetel No. 2; Camatti: Sonata (Maurice Andre); Albinoni-Glasser: Adagio in G Major; Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1.

14.35 "Land of Why" - quiz, 15.01 Programme on "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift, 15.05 Musical Encounters, 15.45 Beethoven: Piano Sonata in C Minor, Op. 8 (Folides); Bach: Chaconne in D Minor (Heifetz); 15.50: Piano Quartet, Op. 28 (Rubinstein-Guarneri), 15.55 (Stereo): "Meet the Artist" - Valery Maistry, harpsichord, 16.45 (Stereo): Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, Shmuel Friedman conducting with Arish Vardi, piano; Salmon: Suite on Greek Themes; Vivaldi: Concerto for Viola d'amore (Daniel Fradkin); Schumann: Piano Concerto in A Minor; Shchedrin: Jokes for Orchestra, 23.00 Commentary on the Chess Olympiad, 23.15 Historian Eli Shaleil talks about his new interest in the history of the Yishuv.

Second Programme

13.10 Popular songs, 13.15 "Once Again" - entertainment, 17.10 Weekly magazine on the cinema, 18.05 Weekly journal on religious life, 18.45 Sports commentary, 19.00 People and events in the news, 19.45 Bible Bazaar, 20.00 p.m.: 20.05 Selections from "Here At Home" - topics assumed to be of interest to women, 21.05 Sephardic songs, 22.05 Apple and the Tree - discussion of problems between parents and children. Listeners can call 03-525225 to ask questions of a psychologist in the studio, 22.10 p.m.: 22.15 Musical Encounters, 22.15 (Stereo): "Meet the Artist" - Valery Maistry, harpsichord, 23.00 Commentary on the Chess Olympiad, 23.15 Historian Eli Shaleil talks about his new interest in the history of the Yishuv.

Armen: Trackdown: Chess: Whose Child am I? Edson: Halpion Hill does not answer; Edson: Dharmanian, 6.30 p.m.; Elvirah: La Lialle, Jerusalem: King of Hearts 7.30, Wed. only 9; Mitchell: Family Plot 6.45, 9; Orgel: The Odd Couple: Orgel: East of Eden: Orgel: The Side Beat: Orgel: Mer 4, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30; Samad: Far from the Madding Crowd, 6.45, 8.15.

TEL AVIV: 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Alenby: Family Plot 4.30, 7.00, 9.30; Ben Yehuda: The World of Sports, 18.20 News in Hebrew, 20.00 News in Arabic, 20.30 Forridge, 21.00 Variety, 21.10 Play of the Week, 22.00 News in English, 22.10 The Killers.

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TRAVEL INFORMATION

This schedule is subject to change without prior notice. Readers are advised to call Ben-Gurion Airport Flight Information, (03) 5714614, for 03-52544, for El Al flights only, for changes in times of arrivals and departures.

Arrivals

0435 Air France 138 Hongkong, Bangkok, Delhi, Teheran, 1225 El Al 002 New York, 1330 Alitalia 726 Rome, 1330 Austrian 711 Vienna, 1400 El Al 504 Teheran, 1420 El Al 100 Montreal, 1430 TWA 620 New York, Paris, 1455 Lufthansa 634 Frankfurt, 1520 Air France 192 Paris, 1545 Thy 824 Istanbul, 1630 Cyprus 302 Larnaca, 1655 KLM 200 Amsterdam, 1735 Taron 245 Bucharest, 1805 Swissair 302 Zurich, 1815 Olympic 301 Athens, 1835 TWA 510 Boston, Paris, Rome, Athens.

Departures

0500 Air France 198 Paris, 0500 El Al 503 Teheran, 0700 Swissair 333 Zurich, 0710 El Al 515 Zurich, Paris, 0720 TWA 611 Rome, Paris, Boston, 0810 KLM 538 Amsterdam, 0830 Air France 153 Paris, 0830 TWA 851 Athens, New York, 0900 El Al 513 London, 0925 British Air 483

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Unconventional ideas

AIRCRAFT IN EL AL will be discussing at a general meeting today whether, if negotiations for a renewed wage contract do not terminate to their satisfaction, they should resign from the airline and set up a company of their own. This company would lease its services to EL AL or to any other airline at home or abroad, on a competitive basis.

This suggestion may be no more than a negotiating ploy. The aircrews are determined not to lose one of their take-home pay as a result of the income-tax reform. They may think that pressure of this kind is likely to force the employer to gross up their salaries by the necessary amount.

Nevertheless the idea is worthy of consideration. It may help us get away from the bottlenecks in negotiation arising out of the monopoly power exercised by a good number of occupation groups in the public service. If the aircrews decide to set up this independent company, they would be ready (they say) to bargain with EL AL over a contract, without any prior commitment on either side.

It is important to interpret this relationship correctly. EL AL must be free to employ, on a wage or contract basis, anybody — local or foreign — who offers his services and who is fit, in EL AL's judgment, to perform the function for which he is engaged. The advantage to the Israeli pilots is that their remuneration would be based on the wage scales prevailing in those developed countries which supply fully trained and reliable aircrews. Wages in general in Israel are lower than abroad. The pilots (and the seamen, too) have always wanted to divorce themselves from local conditions and to be paid at international rates.

That challenge could perhaps be accepted by EL AL, provided one thing is clear: that the aircrews who are exempted from linkage to the local wage scales cannot in addition be exempted from the local income-tax scales.

There would still be, of course, disadvantages. It is hard to assimilate the idea of a national airline which possesses planes but no crews. It is desirable that Israeli aircraft should be manned by Israeli personnel, who know each other, know the routes, know the security procedures, and are unlikely to capitulate before the first piratical intruder that comes along.

On the other hand, it is becoming so difficult to negotiate a wage settlement with Mr. Gideon Arbel and his colleagues which should have any kind of relationship to what the airline can afford to pay (and to what other, less well-salaried employees would consider a reasonable differential) that it might be worth-while at least to explore unconventional solutions.

The doctors are talking of a similar arrangement. There would here again have to be a competitive situation. It is not possible for the medical institutions in this country to negotiate with a single monopoly company employing all the salaried doctors there are.

But the possibility could be considered of authorizing contracts between individual hospitals or individual clinics and groups of doctors willing to serve in those hospitals or clinics. It sounds as an eccentric device — but worth probing. Israel should be ready for unconventional innovations.

A blow for Zionist democracy

WHEN THE ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL last July decided to allow the next Congress to be held without elections, it brought upon itself an avalanche of bitter disapproval. Critics charged that the decision was a blow to the democratic process within the Zionist movement, and a move by older functionaries to block the advancement of younger talents. This newspaper wrote, editorially, that the Council had, "by its own hands, as much as guaranteed the meaninglessness of the forthcoming Zionist Congress."

Attempts were made at the time — by chairman Yosef Almog, for example — to belittle the impact of the decision. The cancellation of the elections was permissive and not mandatory: it depended on the consent of at least 90 per cent of the members of a country's election committee. It was obvious that not all committees could muster the needed majority, and in fact not all of them did. But it was enough that the U.S., which accounts for two-thirds of all diaspora Zionists, should forgo the elections, to ensure that the Congress, due to meet next January, would be largely self-appointed.

This in itself would have been bad enough. Now it turns out that it would also have been illegal. In the unanimous opinion of the Court of the Zionist Congress, the decision of the Zionist General Council violated the constitution of the World Zionist Organization. The Court gave its ruling at the specific request of the WZO's own legal counsel who, as was pointed out, had not even been given the floor before the Council took action.

The inevitable consequence of this beneficial verdict will be to put the Congress off, perhaps until after next year's Knesset elections — which, according to a dubious custom, will determine the composition of the Israeli delegation to the Congress. This delay may be resented by some parties which look with apprehension to the Israeli national poll. But it would not be too heavy a burden for the Zionist movement to bear.

In addition, the requirement of holding Congress elections will entail an expenditure of valuable funds which might have been put to productive use elsewhere. Yet this, again, is not too great a price to pay by a movement which prides itself on its democratic character. As the Court said, "The WZO must not turn into a federation of professional Zionists."

Admittedly, much more will be needed besides the holding of elections to ensure that it does not.

ISRAEL PRESS

DAYAN (Hizdruhi), in its second leader, discusses indications of a reunification of the Arab states against Israel, and improved ties with the USSR.

"The meeting between Foreign Ministers Fahmi and Gromyko in Sofia scheduled for tomorrow, and President Sadat's article on the 'thawing of the ice between Moscow and Cairo' may prove to be an Egyptian manoeuvre on the eve of the U.S. presidential elections. It may be designed to remind the U.S.

administration of the danger to the rapprochement between Cairo and Washington, if it is contemplating any weakening of the policy of American political, military and economic aid for the Arab states."

"Israel must also heed the warning of General Gamal that the Egyptian Army is in a state of alert against Israel, and she must also heed the rapprochement between Egypt and Syria, with the formation of the joint military command, which Jordan is also seeking to join.

THE ISRAEL TENNIS CENTER

Special Notice to the Adult Public

One of the goals of the Israel Tennis Center is to introduce Tennis to as many people as possible. In order to achieve this goal, we invite the public to participate in a session of three FREE beginners' tennis lessons, which start at the Center in Ramat Hasharon from 10 a.m. till noon on Thursday, November 4, 1976, Monday, November 8 and Thursday, November 11.

We invite women tennis players to join our social activities at the Center, under the motto "Tennis Tournaments and Tea," which commence at the Center on November 2, 1976, and thereafter will take place every Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday morning.

Admission of failure

The hospital doctors — who yesterday began their eighth week of "sanctions" — contend that the granting of some of their demands would reduce the pressure on hospital beds. DR DAVID SAMSON finds little basis for this claim.



Beds in the corridors, because there is no room in the wards, become a permanent fact of life at most of the country's hospitals. Above: Jerusalem's Sha'are Zedek. (Photo Rubinger)

AS A FAMILY DOCTOR I am not directly involved in the current negotiations between my hospital-based colleagues and their employers on improvements in salary and conditions of service. The doctors say their fight is being waged not only for the doctors' benefit but also to secure improvement in hospitalisation services for the general public. These services are now widely regarded as being at breaking-point with an increasing number of people requiring hospital care and too few hospital beds and staff available.

One of the hospital doctors' contentions is that some of the improvements now being proposed will actually lead to a reduction in the number of persons requiring hospital admission which, in turn, will help to solve the present crisis.

This impressive claim does not seem to hold water. That there is a hospitalisation crisis which is not helped by both hospital physicians and state of many of our hospitals and the chronic understaffing of many of their departments is not in dispute; what is debatable is whether an increase in the number of medical staff and better working conditions will have much effect on the number of persons who will continue to need treatment and care in hospital even if they are better equipped and manned.

To explore this issue we must take a closer look at the origin of patients arriving at hospital and ask what the factors are that determine whether they will be admitted.

Potential admissions can be divided into two main groups. First, there is the group where admission cannot be reasonably delayed for very long, e.g., patients with acute appendicitis who require immediate surgery, children with acute gastro-enteritis in danger of dehydration if denied skilled medical care, and road-accident victims whose injuries demand rapid attention. To this group we can add persons suffering from a chronic condition such as high blood pressure or diabetes, which may give rise to the need for immediate admission.

The second group consists of patients whose condition demands the skills and resources attainable only in the hospital setting but whose admission can usually be delayed for a varying length of time without threat to life. This group includes persons requiring "cold" surgery, for hernia, varicose veins, etc., those needing complicated types of treatment, or complex investigations to determine the exact nature of their illness, and so on.

IT WOULD be of course be nonsensical to suggest that the number of cases of appendicitis or road-accident victims will be reduced simply by improving the state of our hospitals; neither will the number of children developing acute respiratory or gastro-intestinal complaints. The amount of varicose veins and hernia in our midst will not disappear of their own accord just by enlarging the ranks of hospital doctors able to treat them, although this should reduce time spent on the waiting-list. In this particular group the number of hospitalisations would actually be expected to increase if there were an increase in manpower and beds since there would be a large backlog on the waiting list which would have to be dealt with.

There might be a reduction of admissions from persons with chronic complaints liable to relapse or complications if out-patient facilities were improved, since better follow-up, at least for certain categories of patients, might be expected. This reduction, however, would probably be minimal since the great bulk of the routine follow-up of such patients will continue to be supervised by the family doctor based in the community, whose working conditions will not be affected by any of the present proposals. All in all, the effect of better out-patient clinics on hospital admission rates is far from clear.

It is in the pediatric and internal medicine departments, which deal with most of the chronic illnesses referred to, that the hospitalisation crisis is felt most acutely. Why bigger and better hospitals per se would reduce the number of patients requiring hospital attention in these departments is not at all obvious.

Admission of young children to hospital is something that has been studied in great detail in certain parts of Israel. In Jerusalem and the surrounding area, for example, it

has been found that about one in five children are admitted to hospital during the first year of life, the rate being higher for rural areas. The major causes of such admissions are acute respiratory and gastro-intestinal illnesses, and there is good evidence to suggest that the incidence of such events can be significantly reduced by providing a more intensive and more "available" health care system in the community, and suitable ongoing health education and information programmes for mothers.

From my talks with hospital pediatricians, it is clear that many of them would not feel the need to admit many of the less severe cases of gastro-enteritis, for example, if they could be certain that the level of available, continued care in the child's home (which in such a case might mean two to four visits a day, for several days, by a doctor or nurse), was satisfactory. At present, however, this eminently desirable level of care is usually not even technically possible, because of the current organisational framework of our community-based health care.

Even given the present circumstances, the level of community care can be raised when there is close cooperation between the family doctor and the Tipat Halav services (which is rare) and when the family doctor can provide continuity of care for his patients outside of his normal office hours, especially at night. This sort of service is usually provided in Israel only by some rural doctors and by some physicians in towns who work mainly privately. Out-of-hours advice and treatment is otherwise usually handled by a doctor at the local Magen David Adom station who, although competent, will know nothing of the patient's history or treatment. "Self-referral" to hospital is also a common method of obtaining out-of-hours medical help.

Admissions of young children to hospital seem to be less when continuity of care is available, but it is no surprise to learn that many hospitals prefer to admit children suffering, say, from a mild gastro-enteritis or respiratory infection rather than return them to their homes, especially if these are in rural areas where a doctor may only be available two to six hours a week. No mechanism now exists which allows a town-based Kipat Holim pediatrician to offer an out-of-hours service to his young patients except on a purely private basis. No wonder, then, that the number of children brought to the emergency rooms of pediatric departments in hospital when the clinics are closed is substantial.

WHEN IT COMES to the question of chronic conditions, it is an aging or already elderly section of the population that is involved; but much of what we have said about children is just as relevant here. Persons with chronic conditions also require regular supervision and follow-up by community-based health services if relapses or complications are to be prevented or caught early. Thus, the intensive community surveillance of this group is of paramount importance if a real effort is to be made to cut down the number of hospital admissions generated from this group, which put great pressure on many internal-medicine departments.

Unfortunately, with this group too, the necessary time and facilities are usually simply not available in the present community health set-ups to allow this surveillance to be carried out in anything near the optimal way. Many such patients continue to require admission and readmission to hospital for reasons that might otherwise have been averted.

In our present state of knowledge, no amount of money or resources alone is going to decrease the number of admissions to hospital for acute surgical conditions or reduce the demand for "cold" surgical procedures. Other conditions which may be partly or entirely preventable (e.g. road accidents, diseases directly related to smoking, and certain types of heart disease perhaps) can be meaningfully reduced only by methods that involve changing behavioural patterns in the population either through health education or similar programmes which might eventually persuade the public to change some of its more dangerous ways.

Such schemes must obviously be

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

CRITICISM UNFOUNDED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, In his article, "Information Should Inform" (October 10), Abraham Kessler bases his accusations on only four or five publications produced by the Department of Information for Olim, out of a total of 140 publications in five languages produced annually.

We would like to cite some examples from Mr. Kessler's nit-picking article which, in our opinion, cast a heavy doubt on the validity of his accusations.

Mr. Kessler claims that we "misinform" olim with regard to the Ben-Shachar Reform by not including the changes in the booklet "General conditions of employment in Israel for professionals" which was published in December 1975. (The original edition was written in 1974 by Mr. Kessler himself.) Yet, in the introduction of this booklet, we specifically stated that, "as a result of recommendations submitted to the Treasury by the Ben-Shachar Commission for the reformation of Israel's taxation system, some of the information in this brochure may be obsolete due to modifications in the taxation system which have come into force since publication. Please regard all figures and tables as examples and not as actual reference."

As soon as we obtained the necessary information, we put out a special information bulletin on the tax reform; and placed advertisements in newspapers informing the public of the new bulletin. In the information bulletin for the physicians and dentists, Mr. Kessler claims that our statement, "working conditions are similar in all hospitals, whether governmental, Kipat Holim related or municipal," is unrealistic. We received this information from officials in the Ministry of Health and the Physicians' associations. One cannot expect the Ministry to foresee recent complaints of a controversial nature.

Perhaps much of Mr. Kessler's dissatisfaction with the department stems from grievance against the which did not agree to his business agreement regarding writing of publications for the department. Much time and effort producing, checking and the 140 publications published every year. Our claim satisfaction is based on the we receive — some 80 which is favourable.

Jerusalem. Ministry of Health. Mr. Kessler made it clear that he was dealing only with public English, issued since 1976, and particularly with the on employment of and conditions. — Editor Post

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JERUSALEM POST: Sir, — I wish to express support for the central Herzl Fishman's article, "It is not allya" (Oct. 10). However, Mr. Fishman only Western immigrants inspired by the ideals of a time qualifying for the n. Should his appreciation merits not apply equal thousands of immigr Eastern Europe, especially part of those who can Soviet Union over the years? Of course, not migrants from Russia: c olim in the sense dear Fishman. But certain considerable proportion of left Russia to come in I not for material benefits oppression, but to imply Zionist ideals.

DR. HERRA M. Haifa

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DR. HERRA M. Haifa

BUTTER

THE RICH TASTE IN SPAGHETTI

SPAGHETTI WITH MUSHROOM SAUCE (4 servings)

Ingredients

500 grams spaghetti / 4 tbs. olive oil / 5 tbs. butter / 2 medium onions (coarsely chopped) / 500 grams mushrooms (thinly sliced) / 2 crushed garlic cloves salt and pepper to taste / 750 grams tomatoes (peeled and chopped) / 1/2 teas. oregano or marjoram grated parmesan cheese /

1. Method

Heat oil and 4 tbs. butter in saucepan. Saute onion until golden.

2. Add mushrooms, garlic, salt, pepper, lower heat and cook 10 minutes, stirring often.
3. Add tomatoes and oregano, marjoram, bring to a boil, then simmer over low flame for 30 minutes.
4. Meanwhile, boil water with little salt, add spaghetti and for 8-10 minutes until done (soft or soggy) Drain and turn onto heated serving platter.
5. Pour sauce over spaghetti, add the reserved 1 tbs. butter, sprinkle with parmesan cheese and serve immediately.



RÉCIPÉ

BOOKLET

For these and other butter recipes, (Hebrew version only available at the present time) write:

TNUVA, POB 7130, Tel Aviv.

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SWITCH TO B

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON JEWISH IDENTITY AND PROBLEMS OF SOVIET JEWRY

January 12-14, 1977

at Kibbutz Kivrat Anavim

organized by

BEN-GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV

BAB-ILAN UNIVERSITY

SHAMIR

(the Association of Jewish Religious Scientists and Professionals from the Soviet Union)

Papers are invited for presentation and discussion at the Conference dealing with Jewish identity in relation to the problems of Russian and Soviet Jewry from the end of the last century to the present.

The deadline for the submission of abstracts in Hebrew, English or Russian — is November 30, 1976.

For further information, please contact:

Mr. Zeev Vagner

Research Department of Shamir

6 Rehov David Yellin, Jerusalem

הקדמה לאוכל

ry Bones

DEERS LETTERS CRITICISM

BUTTER ASIDE IN SP

Lebanese transplant

The civil war forced singer Alain Abadie to leave his native Beirut, but he's already singing at Israeli hotels and negotiating to make a record.

TWO YEARS AGO, Alain Abadie was singing at parties given by Tony Frangieh, son of the Lebanese president. Today you can see him at the Tel Aviv Hilton, the Dan Casarea or the Ramada Continental. It was the war in Lebanon which forced him to move, but he hasn't let this crisis slow his progress in show business. Being the only Jewish Lebanese singer in Israel has helped Abadie considerably, he admits. Not that he seems to have suffered because of his religion when he lived in Lebanon. "I always admitted very freely to being Jewish and I rarely encountered any blatant anti-Semitism — though there were, of course, underground, in 1958 when, as a teenager, I won first prize in the annual television amateur song contest, there were mild objections to the fact that I was Jewish, but I think that was mainly jealousy on the part of other singers."

"In those days, and until the Six Day War, there was a community of about 6,000 Jews in Beirut. I went to a French School, the College du Sacre Coeur, the best in Beirut, and most of my friends were French-speaking Christians. Lebanese. There were never any social problems, though I always knew and felt that I was Jewish, and made no bones about it. "A couple of years back, I was offered a highly lucrative contract to appear for six months in Saudi Arabia, all expenses paid, and for a salary of 10,000 Lebanese pounds (about 11,400,000) per month. Only the condition attached was that I convert to Christianity, and I wasn't prepared to do that. Others did: Beirut are Jews who converted. Abadie was considered the "Emir of Beirut." He was slimmer in those days; but he has retained his baby face, which is misleading in a man of 38.

As far back as he can remember, Abadie says, he wanted to be a singer. He was a poor student and dropped out of college after one year in business studies. He went to Paris to study voice training, but couldn't afford it for more than six months. Instead, he started working in a band. He spent his summers on the French Riviera, singing in clubs and cafes. "Then passing round the hat — a very acceptable way of making a living there. When I like my comforts, and when I found I wasn't earning enough to pay my hotel bill, I started selling peanuts in the street as a sideline — and very profitably too."

Along with this, he started composing songs in both French and English. He abandoned rock in favour of folk and blues, basing himself on the styles of his favourite singers and composers — Asa Halloway, Secoud, Breil, Johnny Halliday and Eddie Mitchell. His style, he says, is predominantly French and there is certainly no influence of Oriental music for which he says he has no feeling at all. "Quite the contrary. When I hear Arabic music on the radio, I switch it off immediately."

In 1969 Abadie returned to Beirut to be with his family, since latecomers were still there, and he worked hard to get it played



Alain Abadie practicing; below, entertaining at a party for border policemen in Tel Aviv.



By CATHERINE ROSENHEIMER

he is the only son. He found that the Palestinian influence had grown, but living in a predominantly Christian area, did not feel any drastic difference. But as a singer, people had forgotten me completely. I had to fight to become famous again. I couldn't get a job as a singer, so I became a disc jockey in the best club in Beirut, the Cave du Roy (correct spelling). At four o'clock in the morning, when a few latecomers were still there, I played

after that he was asked to sing at the Cave du Roy and at a new fashionable restaurant, "La Lebanese Joyeuse." Now he had an opportunity to get to know members of Lebanese high society who frequented these places. He also became friendly with government officials, in-
sultations and the young Beirut set who often asked him to sing at private parties in their homes. They knew I was Jewish, but they seemed to like me all the same.

"The agent for General Motors in Lebanon, a very wealthy man, agreed to help me produce my third record, with two songs called 'Aime' and 'Blues qui Blues.' Together with a consortium of other big industrialists, he was all set to back me in my own solo show at the St. Charles Theatre, planned as a four-day spectacle for the end of April 1976. We had signed the contract, everything was set... and on April 14th, civil war broke out in Lebanon."

The war brought Alain's promising career prospects to an abrupt halt. His parents' flat was ransacked and taken over by Palestinians and in July last year, they decided to come to Israel, where they already had several close relatives. The "unofficial" HIAS representative in Beirut found them the money for their fares. They packed a few bags with what they still had left and flew to Athens. Nobody questioned their leaving, and there were remarkably few problems, says Abadie.

Eight months ago, he and his parents turned up on the doorstep of the aunt in Zahara, and shortly afterwards they moved to the absorption centre at Beit Millman. Abadie is already fairly fluent in Hebrew, and beginning to feel at home. He has wasted little time since he has been here. Soon after his arrival, he was offered a three-month contract at the Ramada Continental, and other big hotels signed him up shortly afterwards. He made a television appearance on Rosh Hashana, and has sung on the radio and for the army. He has made contact with several impresarios here, but he finds their attitude to a newcomer somewhat discouraging. Most seem to take the attitude of "don't call us, we'll call you."

"And after all," says Abadie, "with typical self-confidence, I am certainly not unknown, and I know the business very well." But he has been promoting himself since he started singing, and is not about to be stymied. He is currently negotiating with CBS on the idea of making a record "probably on Lebanese themes. I have already started working out some ideas. I want to do it slowly and well, and to make sure I have good lyrics and music." Com-
poser Ilan Goldreich has translations of four of more. Abadie's album of photos and press clippings includes an enthusiastic write-up in "Al Mouharre", the Lebanese in a Palestinian paper, another in the Iraqi paper "Al-Safir", and a third in the English-language Lebanese paper "Monday Morning", whose editor is also a Palestinian. Future raves, if they come, will have to be in Hebrew. □

THE JERUSALEM POST

MIDWINTER MAGAZINE

Reap OD film

Czech director Jan Kadar spent five years in a Hungarian labour camp before he made his powerful study of Fascism, 'The Shop on Main Street.'



J. Kadar as the character of the elderly Jewish woman in 'The Shop on Main Street.'

The factory sequence which follows the murder and suicide.

IF HE NEVER makes another film, Czechoslovakian director Jan Kadar will be remembered for his Academy Award-winning "The Shop on Main Street," a powerful and tragic study of fear and its Fascist consequences.

"I am prepared to stand and be judged by that film," said Kadar in an interview in Jerusalem last week. He was here, on a second visit, as a juror and an exhibitor at the World Jewish Film and TV Festival.

His most recent film, "Les My Father Told Me," is a much praised Columbia Pictures production featuring Israeli actor Yossi Yadin. It has just won the award for the best feature film at this year's Canadian Film Festival.

Kadar received a trans-Atlantic call at 8 a.m. last Monday informing him of his success. "It was a big surprise. I didn't celebrate—I was alone and I had nothing to drink. But I was so excited that I couldn't go back to sleep. So I stayed awake and watched the sun rise over Jerusalem. And it was so overwhelming that I tried to fix the image of it in my mind, to keep it with me."

From the 13th floor of the Plaza Hotel, Jerusalem is indeed overwhelming. No grimy and slummy facade, but a three-dimensional view with towers and domes punctuating the skyline. And quiet very quiet far from the buses that roar along in Kadar who was born in Budapest in 1918, looks like a vacationing playboy. Tanned, of medium height and build, he wears trendy blue denim suits and yellow turtleneck sweaters. He might be dismissed at first sight as an ageing hippy concerned mainly with the elegant structuring of leisure.

His intelligence, however, soon communicates itself. He is serious — about politics, about people. "Fear is the weakness that Fascism builds on," he says. In "The Shop on Main Street," the simple Aryan carpenter who is appointed "manager" of a shrewd old Jewish woman's button shop. "The fear of one man for another is the root of all trouble."

KADAR ISN'T simplistically referring to the atavistic reputation that competitive people are apparently doomed to feel as they pursue limited goals, but to the abnormality that doesn't allow communication that doesn't allow us to see through exterior to a common humanity.

Take the final scene of "Shop." The old Jewess finally understands what the cattle trucks are for and what sort of fate awaits the Jews who have been herded into the main square by the Fascist Guard. And she refuses to join her co-religionists. She wants to live.

The young Aryan who was given her business to run, and who became attached to her, and who protected her, then fear of the consequences of helping a Jewess to persuade her to accept her fate. Finally he panics, becomes violent, and accidentally kills her. When he realizes what he's done, he hangs himself. One expects the movie to end here. But it doesn't. A fantasy sequence follows in which the Aryan

"Harry Belafonte made me 'an offer I couldn't refuse' — to make a movie of Bernard Malamud's 'Angel Levine,' and off I went to the United States."

The film "Angel Levine" was a commercial and perhaps also an artistic flop. A "dog." The producers wanted a straight story. Instead, Kadar passed it through his prism and it came out a Kafkaesque nightmare.

Looking back on it today, Kadar feels that "Angel Levine," which he shot in 1969, was perhaps ahead of its time. He suggests that it should be seen as a sequel to "The Shop on Main Street."

The blindness of sponsors who insist on measuring art in terms of financial success, he maintains, as frustrating as the stupidity of bureaucrats who apply ideological criteria.

WHEN HE'S NOT directing, Kadar teaches film-making at the American Film Institute in Beverly Hills. "You must teach a person to be a director," he stresses. "The person's got to have it in him. As a teacher, I try to recognize talent and help it to develop. I also find that teaching enables me to better understand my own work."

"What I can do and what I try to do is demystify the whole process of film-making. The students see that there is no incomprehensible formula, that there are many possibilities, many different ways of making, basically the same film. Working with video-tapes, it's possible to get students to do five different versions of the same tape."

When students made a documentary of him at work on a film, he was delighted to see how clownish and inept he was.

What of his working methods? "Before starting to shoot, I take a script and work on it with the writer until we get to the point where it's no longer clear who wrote what. I then put aside the script and make the film."

Kadar believes that the director is the all-important centre of a film. But he dismisses as pretentious the idea that directors are auteurs. "A film depends on too many people. Only Chaplin and Bergman should be regarded as auteurs. I'm not even sure about Fellini, though his '8½' was an important film for me. To merit the title I think you have to be as good a writer as a director. The concept is probably more useful for critics than for anybody else."

He is contemptuous of writers and "New York intellectuals" like Norman Mailer and Susan Sontag who let their egos fool them into believing that they are filmmakers. "Death is called makers. When it comes to commercial success, there is perhaps something of his old leftist self in him that complicates his as a prophet to the subject. I don't know what it is that makes one film a total success and another not," he says. "I couldn't do anything just for money. But it's not bad to have money. It's good to be paid decently for your work. But I am not obsessed with the urge to make money. I would like very much to make a financially successful movie."

Maybe Jan Kadar has already made it. According to press reports, "Les My Father Told Me" is breaching all previous box office records in Canada. □

